Morning Oregonian.

DAILY

THE UNION

[illegible]25—NO. 800[illegible]. PORTLAND, OREGON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1886. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

President Cleveland's First New Year's Reception.

A BRILLIANT SOCIAL EVENT.

How the Guests were Received—The Toilets of the Ladies—Jeffersonian Simplicity at a Discount.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—For the first time in several years New Year's day dawned clear and beautiful. The hoar frost was soon dissipated by the rising sun, and long before noon the temperature was like that of a spring day. The occasion was observed here, as in former years, by general calling. Business was suspended to a considerable extent, and all the executive departments were closed. At the entrance to the White house grounds two policemen kept back a crowd of curious idlers who gazed with interest at the handsome equipages of the diplomatic corps, high officials of the government, and other distinguished persons. Mounted policemen kept the carriage approach clear, and a long line of officers formed on each side of the doorway to the executive mansion. The full Marine band occupied the main vestibule and discoursed familiar airs during the progress of the ceremonies.

The decorations of the mansion were exceedingly simple, being confined to tasteful floral arrangements. Graceful palms and rare tropical plants were in profusion. Bouquets of great size and of harmonious colors stood on center tables, and delicate garlands of smilax entwined crystal chandeliers.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

At 11 o'clock, to the accompaniment of "Hail to the Chief" by the Marine band, the presidential party entered the reception rooms, and took up their station in the Blue parlor. Mrs. Bayard leaned upon the arm of the president, Secretary Bayard escorted Miss Cleveland, and the remaining members of the cabinet followed with their ladies, Secretary Lamar being the only absentee. Col. Wilson preceded them and Lieut. Duvall with Miss Bayard brought up in the rear. The ladies stood in this order on the president's right: Miss Cleveland, Mrs. Bayard, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Vilas. Owing to severe cold, Mrs. Endicott was not present.

The president and members of the cabinet wore Prince Albert coats.

Miss Cleveland wore a court train of garnet velvet, with tabliere of white silk wrought with beaded embroidery. The corsage was of white, cut square in front, and heart shaped at the back. Garnet velvet formed a pointed waist in front. The sleeves were short, and pearl colored gloves reached high above the elbows. She carried a bouquet of white roses.

Mrs. Bayard wore a train of white satin, with richly embroidered white Canton crepe draped shawl shape over the skirt. She wore a bouquet de corsage of natural roses.

Mrs. Manning wore a very faint shade of heliotrope satin, embroidered in pearl and crystal beads

everything passed off in the smoothest possible manner.

During the reception, all the parlors except the East room were darkened, and when the diplomatic corps, army and navy officers and other officials entered the beautiful room, the effect was most brilliant. The sun shone brightly through the southern windows, and the splendid landscape added no little to the charming scene.

It is estimated that no less than 6000 people shook hands with the president during the reception. The president lowered the record of hand shaking considerably. In nine minutes he shook hands with 274 persons, or about thirty-four a minute. The highest number previously shaken by a president on New Year's day was by Gen. Grant, when he grasped the hands of twenty-eight persons a minute for thirteen minutes.

RECEPTION NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Secretary and Mrs. Bayard entertained the diplomatic corps at a breakfast, of which a large portion of the legations in the city partook. Mrs. Bayard, assisted by her daughter and Miss Andrews, of Baltimore, received from two to five o'clock in the afternoon.

Mrs. Manning was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Fairchild, Mrs. Mary Manning and Misses Ruby and Susie Tilden, favorite nieces of Gov. Tilden's.

Mrs. and Miss Endicott received large numbers of callers at their home.

Mrs. Whitney received at her new home. She was assisted by Mrs. Gen. Hazen, Mrs. Raymond Rodgers, Mrs. Lawrence Hopkins, Miss Howard, Miss Porter, Miss Wooden, Miss Howell and Miss Mabel Weddel.

Mrs. Vilas and Miss Vilas were assisted by Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Col. Lamont and Mrs. Irslay, of Michigan.

The Christmas holiday is a sad anniversary to the family of the attorney-general, and they were not receiving to-day.

On side of the White house the largest reception was that of Speaker and Mrs. Carlisle. A large number of ladies of families of members of the house of representatives assisted Mrs. Carlisle in receiving.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

JORDAN MAY HAVE A CONTEST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Treasurer Jordan will leave for New York to-night to take charge of the sub-treasury there. Eighteen experts and counters will also go on this evening for the purpose of counting the government funds in the vaults. Treasurer Jordan may encounter some difficulty in obtaining possession of the office, as it is understood that Mr. Acton, present incumbent, asserts that in justice to himself and his bondsmen he cannot turn over the moneys in his charge except to a successor regularly appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate. The matter, however, has been fully discussed by high officials here, and the opinion prevails that Jordan can legally take possession. Should Mr. Acton resolutely refuse to turn over the funds to Mr. Jordan, the secretary said he could, if he considered it advisable, take advantage of section 3610 of the revised statutes, which provides that the secretary of the treasury may transfer money in the hands of any depository of public moneys to the treasury of the United States and to the credit of the treasurer.

A CONTRIBUTION BY CLEVELAND.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—President Cleveland con-

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Detroit Suffers from a Disastrous Conflagration.

FITZ HUGH LEE INAUGURATED.

The Cherokees Object to Bills before Congress—A Bad Bank Failure—The Steamship City of Chester Stranded.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 1.—Shortly after 9 o'clock this morning smoke was observed coming from D. M. Ferry & Co.'s mammoth building on Brush street, between Croghan and Lafayette streets. An alarm was quickly turned in, a second and third alarm following in quick succession. There being promise of a big conflagration in the heart of the business part of the city, the fire department turned out in force, and soon surrounded the burning building with hose. The flames had started in the packing department, corner of Lafayette and Brush, and soon enveloped the whole building, which was a mere shell, having but one solid wall inside of the outer wall. Bravely and intelligently the firemen kept at work, but all efforts seemed futile, the flames spreading rapidly, and at one time it seemed that the whole district in which the burning building is situated was doomed.

Across the alley from D. M. Ferry & Co.'s building, in the same square and facing on Randolph street, are White's Grand theater and the Wesson block, and a small building used as a restaurant. Flames leaped across the alley and began to eat into the theater. First the roof caught, and soon fell in with a terrible crash, firing the whole interior of the building, after driving away men who had been working on the Ferry block, through the windows of the theater.

The crashing of window glass was the signal for increased fury of the flames, which seemed to laugh at the efforts of the firemen. An immense crowd blocked the streets in every direction, and at times were in the way of the department.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

By 10 o'clock the Ferry block was a mass of flames. The walls had commenced to fall, creating something of a panic among the throng of idle spectators. Numerous narrow escapes occurred among the firemen, who worked close to the flames, wrapped in repeatedly soaked, but rapidly drying clothes.

By half past 10 White's theater had been seized, and by 11 the firemen were compelled to turn their attention to saving the buildings on the opposite side of Randolph street, although still keeping numerous streams of water playing on the burning buildings. At 11 o'clock the men of No. [illegible] fire company raised a ladder in front of the theater to get a better chance at the flames. Finding that the rapidly advancing fire would prevent any effective work at that point, the men were descending the ladder and had about reached the ground when several feet of cornice fell on the ladder. Captain Richard Filbin was struck on the head by bricks and instantly killed, and fireman White was badly but not fatally injured.

stock in gold, a large amount of stock in the Rutland, Vt., marble company, supposed to be about $30,000, and a lot of paper signed by himself and held by the bank, it is thought about $30,000 worth. There was in the vault considerable money belonging to the defunct Lancaster Savings bank, of which McNiel was one of the receivers, a good portion of which is said to be missing.

THE CITY OF CHESTER STRANDED.

The Passengers and Mails Safely Landed—The Vessel Probably Lost.

EUREKA, Cal., Jan. 1.—The steamship City of Chester, after crossing the bar yesterday at 5 P. M., took a sudden sheer and ran into the south spit, about half way between the bar and the heads. The wind was blowing stiff from the northwest, and this, with the tide, soon drifted her out of reach of a tug, where she lay all night. At 9 this morning lines were got to her, but the tugs could not pull her off. The passengers are still on board. The weather is clear and calm. The loss of the steamer is highly probable.

The passengers and mail from the Chester have been safely landed. The ship lies bow on to the channel, close to deep water. The wind is strong northwest, with little prospects of getting her off to-night. Her stern is imbedded in the sand, and the rudder and sternpost are gone. It is thought here that she will be a total wreck. A boat of the life saving station took off the passengers. The Chester is an iron vessel, of about 800 tons, was built in 1873 by John Roach, and brought to this coast the same year. She is owned by the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, and is chartered by the Pacific Coast steamship company. She was valued at $100,000.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Replies of Prominent Men to Inquiries by a St. Louis Publication.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 1.—The *Age of Steel* will publish Saturday the results of an extended inquiry into the various phases of the labor question, in the form of communications from representative manufacturers, workmen and political economists. Topics considered relate to strikes and lockouts, arbitration, co-operations, etc. A summary of the opinions expressed shows that strikes and lockouts are an inevitable result of the wage system and of the present forms of labor organization. Arbitration is commended, and in most cases the enactment of laws embodying its principles are favored.

Edward Trow, secretary of the board of arbitration for the manufactured iron trades of England, says: "The benefit and success of the system of arbitration for settling disputes over strikes and lockouts has fully established its utility and adaptability, and no parallel can be found in the history of trade where difficulties have been settled so advantageously."

Chas. A. Pillsbury & Co., Minneapolis, say of the system of dividing their profits with their employes: "We have no reason to regret the amount of money which we have thus distributed among our workmen, as it has given us a very loyal and conscientious class of men, and we certainly do not think we are any poorer by the outlay. We never have the least trouble with our employes, or disaf-

BECK ON SILVER.

He Opens Fire on the Gold Men and the Bondholders.

A HOT REVIEW OF THEIR POLICY

A Conspiracy Alleged to Compel the Government to Pay Them Gold—A Strong Plea for Bi-metallism—The Full Text.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—The senate proceeded to the consideration of the following resolution submitted by Mr. Beck, the 18th inst.:

WHEREAS, The laws of the United States require that all duties on imported goods shall be paid in coin; and

WHEREAS, It is provided by Sec. 3694 of the revised statutes that "the coin paid for duties on imported goods shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows: First, to the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States; second, to the purchase or payment of 1 per cent. of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest on which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the secretary of the treasury shall from time to time direct; third, the residue to be paid into the treasury;"

Resolved, That the committee on finance be instructed to inquire whether the laws above stated now are, or have heretofore been obeyed; and if they have not, to report by bill, or otherwise, such measures as will secure their enforcement.

Mr. Beck—Mr. President, no man will deny that the laws passed by congress are as imperative on the highest executive official as on the humblest citizen, whether they approve them or not. I venture to assert that no man will contend that the laws recited in the preamble to the foregoing resolution either are now or have for many years past been obeyed. All sorts of excuses may be and have been offered for their violation, still the fact remains that the laws of the land have been disregarded by our executive officers, and the legislative power has been subordinated to the will of men whose duty it is to submit to them and to execute them as they exist. They have no right to decide whether a law is good or bad, politic or impolitic; so long as it is law they must be compelled to render implicit obedience to it. They have officially informed congress for years past that they neither require coin to be paid for duties on imported goods, nor do they set apart the coin or its equivalent so received as a special fund to pay the interest on our public debt or to procure bonds for the sinking fund. On the contrary, they admit that as the existing laws do not coincide with their views of what is politic they disregard them. I deny their right to do so, because I believe many of the evils the country is now afflicted with grow out of the disregard of the plainest provisions of law by our treasury officials. I have no faith in the remedies which are now and have for years past been proposed for the evils they allege to exist. That the country is

H. W. 2

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JAN. 2, 1886.

THE ISTHMUS SHIP RAILWAY.

That the De Lesseps project at Panama is doomed to failure there is no longer a doubt. All testimony concurs in this. For several months the work has been pursued with but a small force and in a languid manner. The debt of the company is already nearly $200,000,000. Only a small proportion of the excavation has been executed, and almost nothing has been done towards the erection of the immense masses of masonry that will be required. No more money can be raised, and the work cannot continue. Cable dispatches from Paris state that the industrial and financial situation in France is one of grave difficulty. There is no doubt, it is said, that a crisis is approaching. Moved by the spirit of speculation, the people have put vast sums into visionary undertakings. Money could not find profitable employment in the ordinary lines of industry, and it was put into all sorts of stock exchange and building operations, of which this Panama canal scheme is an example. People who had accumulated small sums by industry and economy were credulous as such people often are. Great speculators and jobbers took their money, and they have nothing to show for it but unprofitable stocks. The end of all this has been reached. Exhaustion of money and collapse of credit among the French have put an end to divers speculative undertakings of great mag-

and which prevents the Klamaths will in whose territory it lies, from approaching it. The report and the story will be found extremely interesting.

Acting upon a suggestion from many who have visited Crater Lake, our representative in congress has introduced a bill to set apart a considerable space of land including the lake and its immediate surroundings for a national public park. The land belongs to the government and only needs to be withdrawn from the list of lands for sale and settlement. The proposition is a proper one in all respects. It comes from gentlemen who can have no interest in the matter other than a public one. If it should be made a public park and its natural beauty left undisturbed, Crater Lake in future years will become a great center of attraction and resort. We hope that Mr. Hermann will be able to put his bill through.

CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

The commercial record of the past year, fully set forth in THE OREGONIAN of yesterday, shows an increase of exports and a decrease of imports. For the first time since we have come to have pretentions as a seat of commerce, the annual balance is in our favor. We are selling more than we buy, and if we had no debts to pay, would be saving money. The "hard times" are past, and as stated yesterday, business is active and all prospects are hopeful. The activity of three years ago was largely the result of extravagance and recklessness. It had not the basis of actual financial responsibility. Business was done on credit and everybody was trusted. Upon these terms there will always be

HIS SPEECHES DID IT.

John M. Francis, Late Minister to Austria Tells why Keiley Didn't Remain Abroad.

The Fact that his Wife is a Jewess did not Affect his Case in the Least.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The *Tribune* publishes the following: "John M. Francis, lately United States minister at the court of Vienna to which A. M. Keiley was appointed as successor by President Cleveland, was seen yesterday by a *Tribune* reporter at the house of J. C. Havemeyer at Yonkers. Mr. Francis withdrew from the mission on August 3, since which time, owing to the refusal of the Austrian government to receive Mr. Keiley, the duties of the office have been performed by James Fenner Lee, secretary of legation and charge d'affaires ad interim.

"Did you understand the Austrian government to base its objection to receiving Mr. Keiley either on the fact that his wife was a Jewess or on the fact that their marriage was only a civil contract?" asked the reporter.

"I did not," replied Mr. Francis, emphatically. "Neither of these considerations were looked upon by Austria, officially, as grounds for the rejection, and it was never for a moment intended that this government should be so advised. I had long conversations with Count Kalnocky on the subject at the time the difficulty arose, and while he pointed out that a Jewess, or even a lady of proximate Semitic origin, could have no social status in Vienna he never once hinted to me officially that that would in any way influence the judgment of the Austrian government. I know that Hebrews are not received in the aristocratic society of Austria, or at least of the capital; yet I am sure the government takes no notice of this fact officially, while it is quite pos-

of strength merely the boa must have won the day; the curator would soon only have been fit to make a stuffed mummy in his own museum. But after a struggle or two there he managed cleverly to decant the bottle of carbolic acid down the reptile's throat, the grip of which he had never relaxed. The boa had evidently been unaccustomed to the drink—nay, it evidently disagreed with him. The coils loosened from the curator's limbs, a convulsive shiver went through the entire twenty-two feet of snake, and in a few moments the great python was dead. After which it is to be hoped that the spectators gratefully brought their deliverer something reviving, for wrestling with a python in the tropics must be decidedly warm work.

A JEWISH COLLEGE.

A Movement on Foot to Establish one in the East.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The radical doctrines recently enunciated by the conference of reform rabbis at Pittsburg have aroused great opposition among the Jews throughout the country. The Jewish press, with few exceptions, condemned the ideas there set forth in the "declaration of principles" as a destruction to Judaism in America. A number of pulpits have been heard from, and the subject has created a lively discussion in Hebrew circles. As an offset to these utterances a movement is on foot to establish a Jewish college or seminary in the East for the training of youths to the ministry. This move has been advocated by Rev. S. M. Morais, the celebrated orthodox rabbi of this city. He has urged its necessity and has applied to New York to make a start and secure the co-operation of conservative Israelites in founding and maintaining such an institution there.

New York and Brooklyn form the great stronghold of the Jews in this country, there being 80,000 of that faith in New York and 20,000 in Brooklyn. The number in Philadelphia does not exceed 16,000. Rev. Mr. Morais favors the founding of a college where the Jewish young men, destined for the various learned professions, would receive their classical trainings and at the same time be placed under conservative influences. The school of divinity would be attached to the college for the special

NEW TO-DAY.

LOST—BUNCH KEYS. FINDER WILL RECEIVE reward by returning to 89 Fo[illegible] 2d1

WANTED—GIRL FOR KITCHEN WORK. APPLY at the Portland [illegible] Hospital between 10 and 12 A. M. 2d1

EVERY CLOAK I HAVE MARKED AT TEMPTING prices. Intending purchasers are invited to compare prices. (1d1*t*) H. K. LITT.

MALTESE POODLE DOGS FOR SALE—EIGHT dog pups; three months old. Inquire at Elk saloon, Third st. 1d

TILLAMOOK BUTTER—CHOICE LOT JUST received. Call early for a supply. By L. COHN & BRO., 170 Front st. 1d2

EXTRA COLORED GROS-GRAIN SILKS, LATEST shades, at $1 20; Black All Silk Brocades, new patterns, $1 per yard. MEIER & FRANK.

FOR 10 DAYS ONLY—44-IN. ALL WOOL FRENCH Serge Plaids, elegant designs, our $1 25 quality we offer at 75c per yd. MEIER & FRANK. 2d2t

LADIES' ALL-WOOL RED UNDERWEAR, good quality, at $1 and $1 85; our former $1 50 and $1 75 grades; see them before purchasing. MEIER & FRANK. 1t

HEAVY ALL-WOOL RIBBED HOSE, FULL finished, at 25c per pair; Laces and Embroideries; our large stock all marked down—way down. MEIER & FRANK. 1t

NOTICE—IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL real estate, or lend your money, or borrow money on real estate, call on HOFF & DAVIS, Real Estate Agents and Money Brokers, 33 Fourth st. 1d2

WILLAMETTE VALLEY FARM FOR SALE—Containing 250 acres, and is situated in Polk county, Oregon. It has 200 acres under cultivation; 150 in wheat; 5 acre orchard of assorted fruit; well watered by living spring; good house and other improvements; plenty of stock, and is one of the finest equipped farms in the state; can be bought cheap and on easy terms from HOFF & DAVIS, 133 Fourth st. 1j2

FOR A HOLIDAY PRESENT A NICE HAT OR Fur Cap is always in order, and Woods, the Hatter's, Store is the best place to get them. His stock is the largest and finest in Portland. He has just received from New York a large invoice of Children's and Boys' Turbans and Hats for the holiday trade, which are all the rage in the East. Woods stock of Silk, Alpaca and Gingham Umbrellas is the largest on the Pacific coast, and he is selling them 25 per cent.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, FURNISHED COMPLETE, with all modern conveniences. No. 272 First st. 27d1f

FOR RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT alcove room with modern conveniences. 175 Tenth st., between Morrison and Yamhill. 31d10

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping, with modern improvements; low rent. N. E. cor. Pacific and Yamhill sts. 23d1f

FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE. [illegible] cor. Yamhill and First sts. 2d1f

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS SUITABLE for housekeeping, for small family; location near post office. Address D., care Oregonian. 31d3

FOR RENT—A FRONT ROOM, HANDSOMELY furnished, bay window, fire and bath. 211 Taylor street. 15d1f

PLEASANTLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with bath and fire. 181 Yamhill st., corner of West Park. 9d1m

FOR RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED BAY WINDOW room; all modern conveniences. 195 Seventh st., corner Taylor. 28d1f

FOR RENT—A SUIT OF NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with free bath, suitable for light housekeeping; wood and light included. Call 304 Yamhill st.

FOR RENT—A LARGE, FINELY FURNISHED front room, S. W. corner First and Morrison, over Stone's jewelry store, 2d floor. Inquire of Mrs. Oswald.

BALDWIN LODGING HOUSE—ROOMS FOR rent, with fire, by the day, week or month, at moderate prices, at 22½ 2d st., bet. Salmon and Main.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, GAS, BATH, etc., convenient to street cars. Inquire at 334 Morrison st., corner Park. 1d1f

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—HOUSE WITH STABLE; PART furniture for sale, $100. Apply at PUT SMITH'S, 106 First st. 3d2

FOR RENT—A GOOD DWELLING, NEARLY new, well located, 8 rooms, bath and all modern conveniences. Apply [illegible] 2d, bet. Market & Mill. [illegible]

FOR RENT—HOUSE NO. 241 MAIN STREET, 10 rooms; also furnished room. Inquire at No. 222 Sixth st. 1d1f

FOR RENT—STORE ON SOUTH SIDE MORRISON st., between Third and Fourth, now occupied

AUCTION AND COM

B. L. N. GILMAN, C

GILMAN & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission

No. 42 FIRST ST., BET. PINE AND

AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, F

Merchandise, Horses, Cattle, Buggies, etc.

days—Tuesdays & Fridays

SPECIAL AUCTION SAL

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FUR

I will sell on the premises, No.

street, bet. Third and Fourth

MONDAY, JAN. 4, 1886, AT

1 Fine Piano; 7 octave.
1 Parlor Set Furniture.
1 Fine Mirror and Whatnot.
Fine Bedroom Set, complete; Hair
tresses, Feather Pillows, Bedspreads,
sets, Carpets, Rugs, Parlor Stoves,
Oil Cloths, etc.

A. B. RICHARDSON,

REGULAR AUCTION SA

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FUR

We will sell by auction at our
No. 42 First street, on

TUESDAY, JAN. , 1886, AT

Brussels Carpets, Lounges, Walnut
room Suits. Also 250 pair White
Grey Blankets, 150 Comforters. Also

GILMAN & CO.

SPECIAL AUCTION

OF ELEGANT

The Oregonian for 188

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SUNDAY

THE NEWSPAPER OF THE NORTHW

With the beginning of the year 1886 we
new terms for THE OREGONIAN. The rapi
crease of circulation, the decline in the pri
white paper and other materials together
our now unsurpassed facilities in machinery, e
us to make a permanent reduction of the pri
the WEEKLY, to offer the WEEKLY and SUN
together, and the DAILY and SUNDAY togeth
mail subscribers at rates reduced from former
ular terms. From this time the rates will be
lows:
WEEKLY....................$2 00 a
SUNDAY....................2 00 a
WEEKLY and SUNDAY together.... 3 50 a
DAILY and SUNDAY together..... 1 00 a m
The terms for the DAILY and SUNDAY, whe
livered by carriers, will be unchanged; and
DAILY alone, sent by mail, will be $10 a yea
heretofore.

As a newspaper the OREGONIAN covers the
tire field of activity in the Northwest. It
only journal that has the necessary resources
complete newspaper. Its telegraphic ser
through the Associated Press, supplemented b
own special work, covers all the news of the w
For news within its own field it relies chiefly
own correspondents. These it has at all princ
points in the Northwest. As a newspaper it
facilities equalled by no other published withi
field of its circulation, and it expends for
more than all others combined.

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN.

In extent and variety of matter THE WEE
OREGONIAN stands at the head of the newspa
of its class. It consists of twelve large pages,

[illegible] 188[illegible],

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SUNDAY.

THE NEWSPAPER OF THE NORTHWEST.

With the beginning of the year 1886 we make new terms for THE OREGONIAN. The rapid increase of circulation, the decline in the price of paper and other materials, together with unsurpassed facilities in machinery, enable us now to make a permanent reduction of the price of the WEEKLY, to offer the WEEKLY and SUNDAY together, and the DAILY and SUNDAY together, to mail subscribers at rates reduced from former regular rates. From this time the rates will be as follows:

WEEKLY .... $2 00 a year.
SUNDAY .... 2 00 a year.
WEEKLY and SUNDAY together.... 3 00 a year.
DAILY and SUNDAY together.... 1 00 a month.

The terms for the DAILY and SUNDAY, when delivered by carriers, will be unchanged; and the DAILY alone, sent by mail, will be $10 a year, as heretofore.

As a newspaper the OREGONIAN covers the entire field of activity in the Northwest. It is the only journal that has the necessary resources of a complete newspaper. Its telegraphic service, through the Associated Press, supplemented by its own special work, covers all the news of the world. For news within its own field it relies chiefly on its own correspondents. These it has at all principal points in the Northwest. As a newspaper it has facilities equalled by no other published within the field of its circulation, and it expends for news more than all others combined.

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN.

In extent and variety of matter THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN stands at the head of the newspapers of its class. It consists of twelve large pages, giving more than double the amount of matter contained in any other weekly journal of the Northwest. The matter is all carefully sifted for its columns. All the news of the week—eastern, foreign and Pacific coast and local—is presented in full. Large space in the paper is devoted to choice miscellaneous matter. The market reports are written with great care and fullness by an editor who gives his whole time to this department of the paper.

THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN.

This paper is at once an original magazine and a first-class newspaper. Best special writers are employed upon it. All the specialties which have made it so attractive during the past year will be continued. The SUNDAY and WEEKLY together make an incomparable SEMI-WEEKLY, at the low price of $3 00 per annum. For this sum the subscriber will get 140 columns of matter each week, or 7,280 columns a year, embracing everything for which a newspaper is consulted.

THE DAILY OREGONIAN.

To all who are in search of a daily paper, THE DAILY OREGONIAN will continue to be as indispensable as it has ever been. Its news facilities are superior to those it has ever before possessed, and no one can be sure of having seen all the news until he has read it.

See above—the terms of THE OREGONIAN for 1886.

OREGONIAN PUBLISHING CO., Portland, Or.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Jan. 1.—6:40 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Hight of Bar.	Ch'ge last 24 H'rs	Ther.	Wind Direction.	R'n fall inch	State of W'ear
Portland	30.40	—01	32	SE	.00	Fair
Olympia	30.30	—03	32	S	.00	Cl'dy
Roseburg	30.39	—01	31	NE	.00	[illegible]
Ft. Canby	30.31	—01	36	SE	.27	Lt R'n
Spokane	30.22	—01	30	SE	.00	Cl'dy

Minimum thermometer, 27; maximum, 36.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Passed Huntington to arrive over the Short Line: F. H. Rowe, W. Redford, Blanch Plush, F. L. Olmstead, Harry Palmer, E. J. Wilburn, Lydia Hild, and twenty emigrants.

THE HOTELS.

INTERNATIONAL.

J Burk, city
J Costo, New Era
G Brown, Montana
John Augustine, do
John Canada, do
G Cowings, do
G H Hubers, Milan
W W Harrington, do
J C Crofutts, Gilan Co
Jas Reed, Salem
C A Burnaf, La Grande
J T Anderson, Seattle
D Bowes, N P R R
H Swarts, Corvallis
G E Ellener, do
W Bibelhanson, G's pass
T L Rice, do
H Fratts, do
A Olsen, the Dalles
Harry Gates, do
Henry Coot, Kalama
D Henry, the Dalles
J J Hart, Vancouver
N W Dunbar, Astoria
G C Scott, Vancouver
G W Moheck, Walla Wal
J Semmel, Montana
W R Helme, Boise city
M Helme, do
J M Kistner, do
W E Gray, Iowa
P Kitcher, do
T Howe, do
F Taake, do
John Daley, do
Miss Shaw, Forest grove
J A Sutherland, [illegible]
J J Lynch, Astoria
John Quinn, Powell's Val

QUIMBY.

A W Ely, Tacoma
F O Chempe & w, do
Martin Tipper, do
E E Salisbury, do
N Lamson, do
John Belander, do
W H Lattimer, Dalles
L Browning, do
Phil Birch, do
Andy King, do
J J Gray, do
P L Thorne, Walla Walla
T E Weeks, Yakima
A E Welch, Spokane Fls
J M Hughes, Eagle Rock
T Hood, do
M L Armstrong, Fossil
E P Rupson, W T
W B Ward & w, Vanc'vr
Dan Applegate, Jacksnv'll
H Belden, do
F Reid, do
O O Gove, La Camas
John Whalen, Yale, B C
E Wright, do
B C Church, Idaho
Dennis McDavitt, do
F R Almy, do
S Swanson, do
W Retile, do
J L Rinearson, Columbia
Geo N Fawcett, Corvallis
C H Carter, do
John Etchert, [illegible]
Dr F M Robinson, Byron
John Campbell, do

HOLTON.

Frank Abernethy, Dallas
J L Wood, San Fran
D B Litt, do
J D Tammany, Helena
Mrs J Beach, Dalley
Geo Teal, Austria
J Prideaux, ship Charda
Alex Wood, ship Gelenbora
D Levy, city
Capt Jones, County of Merioneth
F Harris, ship Eagden Castle
A Kenney, Freeport
A C Lohmire, Boise C
G P Collier, city
M P Murphy, Vanc
A E Davis, Oregon City
S A Mahon, city
J H Hurdy, do
E C Powell, East Port'l'd
J Mathnus, ship County of Merioneth
F M Mattuns, ship Eagden Castle

ST. CHARLES.

M D Bradford & w, Hillsboro
Jn Pedro, Jacksonville
C E Kedo, Pendleton
J S McLeod, do
W H Echmink & w, Tacoma
P Sass, Victoria
W F Keady, Corvallis
Jas J Hanna, do
E T Wilson, Dayton
J Carson, do
A Wilkins, N Y
W M Ramsey, Salem
J B Johnson, Seattle
P J McGowen, Chinook
W Crawford, Pt Towns'd
F B Collins, Eugene
J H Childers, do
P B Whitney, Ashland

ESMOND.

Capt E W Reed & w, ship W H Starbuck
Phillip Ritz, Walla Walla
F M Chrisman & sister, Eugene
E M P Dey, ———
Geo Finley, Crawfordsv'l
Miss Matlock, Eugene
A Goodson, do
W Redding, N Y
L Greene, Milwaukie
Miss Flora Gill, St Paul
G W Galt & w, St Helens
Miss Cora Miller, do
J L Moboey, Victoria
Chas Wheeler, do
Jas McCann, Lafayette
Frank Hayes, Halsey
Miss Cook, Salem
Peter Armstrong, [illegible]
T Ramsey, Chicago
A T Bowles, N J

SUBSCRIPTIONS—Taken for all newspapers and magazines. C. H. Wilcox, newsdealer, 1st and Oak.

Novelties in Brass Plaques and ornaments just received by Sanborn, Vail & Co., 172 First street.

Edward Dakin & Co., Booksellers and Stationers, 91 Washington st., wish all a Happy New Year.

A nice line of goods for Xmas, at Sanborn, Vail & Co.'s, 172 First street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

[illegible]'s Music Store.

Go to [illegible]'s for oysters.

Hunting boats for rent. Waukeegan Boat House.

E. F. Henry's Sewing Machine Office, 173½ Morrison street.

[illegible] saved in selecting Christmas Cards at Shanahan's Art Gallery.

Don't forget to buy your Holiday Goods at Child & Co.'s, cor. Second Morrison.

Woven Wire spring beds. George M. Parker, 183 Fifth street. Trade supplied.

Ladies, if you wish to look nice at Christmas parties, get a bottle of Child's Snowflake.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it at 25 cents.

Ferguson & Fullilove, successors to Ferguson & Davis, hair-cutting parlors, No. 90 First st.

Norton Air Door Springs always keep your doors closed. Prices reduced at Dayton & Hall's.

[illegible] of all kinds at the lowest figures at Child's Drug Store, cor. Second and Morrison. Come and see.

Oregon Kidney Tea, Nature's own true remedy. Oregon Kidney Tea cures all kidney diseases.

A box of [illegible] Cigars would make a nice Christmas present for your gentlemen friends. John A. Child & Co., Agents.

As a Cure for Sore Throat and Coughs, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" have been thoroughly tested, and maintain their good reputation.

A FINE DISPLAY.—Large shipments, direct, of Household, Domestic, White and American Sewing Machines, just received at "Harrison's Sewing Machine Store," where all the latest and best machines can be found on exhibition to select from—the finest display ever made in Oregon—at 167 Third.

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE, Washington st., leads all. Oysters in every style.

Advice to Mothers. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25 cts. a bottle.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A YOUNG HORSE THIEF.—About two weeks ago there arrived at Joe Lamar's ranch in Walla Walla county, W. T., a boy about 15 years of age, ill clad, but good-looking and telling a tale of mishap and misfortune. The lad stated that his name was James. He said he was an orphan, his parents having died recently in Portland, leaving him and his brother without means to support themselves or friends to help them start in the battle of life. The brother, the youngster said, was working in Cheney for a horse raiser named Craig. He said that he had ridden horses in Oregon and named a number of well known breeders, and offered to give his services to Mr. Lamar for clothes and board. Joe took the young fellow into his home, purchased him a new suit of clothes and told Jimmy that he would pay him wages in the spring. In the meantime he would have but little to do. All went swimmingly with Jimmy until Tuesday night when, unknown to the members of the family, and during the pouring rainstorm, he stole out of the house, appropriated Joe's favorite riding horse, a $40 saddle and other articles, and skipped out for parts unknown. The horse was tracked for some distance and it is supposed the youth was making for Lyon's ferry, with the hope of reaching Cheney. Jones is a very small, slender lad, of light complexion, weighing between seventy-five and eighty-five pounds. The stolen animal is a sorrel horse, branded with a figure 11, underscored on the left shoulder, two white feet and weight about 900 pounds.—*Walla Walla Union.*

BEIGLE ARRIVES.—Sheriff Thomas A. Jordan returned from San Francisco on the steamer State of California which arrived Thursday afternoon at half past five o'clock, bringing with him the young man Beigle arrested at the Bay City on a telegram from Portland, on a charge of robbing his employer Edward B. Ives the druggist at north Eighth and G streets, of a watch and various sums of money. Beigle is now confined in the county jail awaiting his trial on two indictments brought against him by the last grand jury charging him with the crime of larceny. Beigle seems likely to get into more trouble as yesterday a woman who lives in the vicinity of the store where he used to work, put in an appearance at the county jail, and asked for an interview with him. Her request was granted. She then accused Beigle of borrowing a pair of opera glasses from her of the value of twelve dollars, and neglecting to return the same. Beigle acknowledged having done so and gave as his reason for not giving them back, that at the time he came to the conclusion to suddenly depart for California, he needed money and he therefore pawned the opera glasses for five dollars. He told the location of the shop where he had pledged them, and the woman will probably be able to get them back on paying the amount loaned and interest.

DIDN'T SWEAR OFF.—An obstreperous fellow named James O'Brien was released from jail early yesterday morning, and in keeping with many of his class he started in to celebrate. This, with James simply consisted in getting very drunk and making things howl in the vicinity of First and C streets. Policeman Hudson happened along and placed O'Brien under arrest, but as he proved to be a very wiry fellow he succeeded in getting away from the officer and ran up town. Hudson followed but without avail. Between eleven and twelve o'clock O'Brien, who had again wended his way to the lower end of town, was once again met by Hudson who for the second time tackled him. After quite a lively tussle Aleck Tichenor came to Hudson's assistance and O'Brien was trotted off towards the city jail, where, with the help of Policemen Myers and James, he was eventually landed. When arraigned before Judge Denlent to-day to receive his dose, he will probably act more lamblike than he did yesterday. A few hours in the cooler often works wonders with fellows whose blood has been heated by rebellious liquor.

MISSION SCHOOL EXERCISES.—Among the holiday entertainments was one afforded by the Yamhill street Chinese school. The first part consisted of a series of songs and recitations in English, which displayed a creditable progress for the Chinese scholars, some of whom did not know the alphabet six months ago. The second part was a surprise. It consisted in a choice variety of cake, fruits, confections and chocolate—a bountiful supply handed around by the "China boys." In relation to the instruction imparted to these people, the teacher, Mr. Holt, remarked at the close of the literary exercises: "Now! what does all this mean? It simply means that we have taken this method to solve the Chinese question in a manner that we need not be ashamed of." This gentleman and his wife, who lived in China nearly twelve years, have shown themselves well qualified for the arduous work, and are enthusiastic in prosecuting it.

GIVEN UP FOR DEAD.—Mention was made a few days ago, says the *Astorian*, of the wanderings of old Mr. Alleber, whose absence had caused great misgivings to his family. The morning after the conclusion was reached that he had strayed away, Messrs. Hahn, Bock and Berendes started to the Walluski, towards which he had been seen feebly making his way the day before. When they got to Wm. Leveridge's place they learned that the old man had been there the previous day, but was allowed to pass on, though considerable effort was made to detain him. He had been out three nights, and as he continued along in the mud and wet and has not been seen or heard of since last Monday, the sad conclusion is that the unfortunate old man, who is over 75 years of age, has perished.

NEW LABELS FOR CALLERS.—Yesterday was very generally observed as a holiday and the city was very quiet. Some employed themselves in calling on their friends while others enjoyed themselves by remaining at home and making good resolves and promises with the understanding that there was a whole year coming in which to break them. Behind the blinds of many a counting-room bookkeepers were running up columns of figures and running down them, trying to find that odd cent which wouldn't let the accounts balance. An innovation was introduced by some callers in the shape of a shipping tag tied to the buttonhole, in which was the wearer's name and address, and "When I am full send me home," printed in large letters.

JUST A FEW FLAKES.—Those who rose early yesterday morning found the ground covered with a coating of frost, which soon disappeared as the thermometer rose with the sun. The sky was observed by heavy clouds, which seemed to forebode snow, and about 2 o'clock a few flakes came fluttering down and as they touched the ground remained a moment white and were then lost forever. The wind held in the south and the snow held off, and if the wind remains firm we shall have rain before long instead of snow. Weather reports from the Inland Empire show that it was calm and cloudy all over that section yesterday with the thermometer ranging from 10 to 20 degrees. Here it was 32 at 8 A. M.

FIRST NEW POTATOES.—A number of new potatoes were brought in from Southern Oregon yesterday by a party employed on the train. He picked them up in the station at Ashland, where there was quite a lot. They were of good size for cooking and are the first new potatoes seen in the market "this year." It is not likely they were grown from seed raised last season and planted, but are probably from potato plants which were left standing last fall, and which, not being killed by frost commenced a new growth as soon as the rains began. As they are young unripened tubers they are doubtless entitled to be called "new potatoes," but we can't help thinking that, like strawberries at Christmas, they are out of season.

DEATH OF DANIEL CLARK.—The *Willamette Farmer* of yesterday says: "Daniel Clark, so long resident of Salem, and well known as a man of enterprise, died on Wednesday night, December 30, or rather early on the 31st. He went out with the year. Mr. Clark has been president of the Oregon State Agricultural society, master of the Oregon State grange and has been earnest as a worker for our state all his life. He crossed the plains in 1844 and settled early four miles south of Salem, remaining there until his decease. He died of paralysis, after some weeks of suffering." He was one of the members of the new tax commission of the state. The vacancy caused by his death will be filled by an appointment to be made by the governor.

ROW IN A SALOON.—Policeman Emig, while on his regular rounds last night, was summoned to the corner of Second and Taylor streets by the blowing of a police whistle. On answering and inquiring what was wanted he was informed that there had been a row in the saloon on the aforesaid corner, during which B. P. Pearson tried to use a slungshot on another man, but without effect. The other man, however, got to Pearson to such an extent that (as Capt. Hen. He remarked when he was brought to the police station) his face looked as if it had been run suddenly against a coal-bunker. Officer Emig, who arrested Pearson, booked him for drunk and disorderly pending an investigation of the case.

PECULIAR ACCIDENT.—A Brownsville correspondent writes to the Albany *Herald*: Quite a serious accident happened Thursday night near the slaughter house. It seems that Messrs. Watson and Garoutte went out to butcher a beef as usual, and a man who is a stranger here went with them. Being a butcher, the stranger was helping to cut open the beef before it was taken down, when the large knife slipped and came in contact with Mr. Watson's index finger on the right hand, cutting the flesh and leaders to the bone. At the same time the point of the knife cut the stranger's nose so that he would soon have bled to death had not medical aid been close at hand.

INCORPORATED.—Articles of incorporation of the Divided Combination Car Axle company, have been filed in the office of the county clerk. The incorporators are P. Wilhelm, A. G. Cunningham, J. A. Brown and Hiram Brown. The capital stock of the corporation is $1,000,000 divided into 300,000 shares. The duration of the company is perpetual and the principal office is located in this city. It is probable that some of the railroads in this state will give this new axle a trial before long.

TAKES SAFE GROUND.—There is a pugilist somewhat known to fame as "Jack" Dempsey. He is quoted in an esteemed contemporary as saying "I am willing to fight any man in the world barring John L. Sullivan. He is my friend." No better ground on which to base such an exception has been taken since the black-and-tan terrier refused to fight the Siberian bloodhound lest his huge adversary should take a defeat too much to heart and die of humiliation.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

PRESENTED WITH A CLUB.—Detective James Barry is the happy possessor of a fine club, sent to him as a New Year's gift by Doc Hewston, of San Francisco. The club is made of myrtle wood, is nicely polished and has an ivory handle, bearing the inscription "Doc to Jim." Sheriff Jordan, who has just returned from a business trip to San Francisco, brought the present up with him to Barry, and it is almost needless to say he prizes it highly.

MARRIED.—J. R. Sowse, of Needy, Clackamas county, was married on December 30 to Miss Ida Boynton, daughter of C. D. Boynton, of that place, Rev. Fred. L. Post, of Dayton, Oregon, officiating. Only the relatives and intimate friends of the contracting parties were present.

HIS PORTRAIT.—At 11 o'clock yesterday morning the members of Engine Company No. 1 assembled at the engine house on Morrison street, and presented Chief Morgan with a crayon portrait of himself, drawn by Henry O. Rosenfeld. The presentation was made by engineer W. H. McMullin, who made a neat speech which was fittingly responded to by Chief Morgan. The portrait is enclosed in a fine iron and gold panel frame and now hangs in Chief Morgan's room.

ONE WIFE ENOUGH.—For the past two or three days Dr. Chuck Kee, a Chinese doctor, has been congratulated by his friends on his reported approaching marriage to a young countrywoman, to his great annoyance. He denies the soft impeachment in toto and says the girl was bought by Dr. Lee Hong for a servant to his wife who is a "little foot woman" and requires an attendant. Dr. Kee says one wife is enough at a time, and he is eminently correct.

MORE OPIUM FOUND.—Another seizure of opium was made on the Idaho last night, says the Port Townsend *Argus* of December 30. The find amounted to 148 pounds, and swells the entire amount secured thus far to 600 pounds. This amount at, say $13 per pound (it frequently sells for more than that at auction) is worth nearly $6000—a big seizure.

PORTLAND PRODUCE EXCHANGE.—Of this body Frederick Townsend is treasurer and Benjamin I. Cohen secretary. This statement is published to correct an error heretofore made.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.—The fifth historical lecture Sunday evening has for its theme "Rome, and the Law of Development in the Republic to the Time of Julius Cæsar."

NEW PARTNERSHIP.—M. D. Weiderfeld has associated with A. B. Steinbach in the old stand First and Morrison. The host of "Doc's" friends will miss him on the road.

HIS "LONG LOST CHE-ILD."

The Discovery of a Stolen Son by Charles Whitehead a Fabrication.

In regard to a dispatch published several days ago about Charles Whitehead, formerly of the *Northwest Daily News*, of Portland, recovering a long lost child, a boy nine years of age, the Lancaster weekly *News*, of Los Angeles county, California, of a recent date, prints the following:

"Whitehead never lost any children. He never had $300. He did have a good, hard-working wife who owned property he tried to beat her out of, and because he could not he beat her with his fists and his treatment of her was so brutal and unbearable the poor woman was compelled to leave him. The boy, that he says was stolen from him he himself tried to steal—in fact had him concealed at San Pedro when he (Whitehead) left Los Angeles. He left the boy at San Pedro, collected about $150 of accounts he had sold and received the cash for from the party who purchased his interest a day or two before, and sent his wife to Kansas city, he following. After reaching that place and making a very ineffectual newspaper spurge, and getting shot by his confrere for, on his part, an imaginary intimacy by his young right bower in deviltry, and thinking he was going to die he had the boy sent home. In a few weeks he returned to this coast, his wife following shortly after. In Los Angeles she applied for a divorce, and he applied for employment to one of our leading journalists, whom he had outrageously abused in his dirty sheet. He was ordered to leave the office at once. He then went to San Francisco and was engaged on the *Examiner*, and through some hocus-pocus he received the appointment of special inspector of pensions at Cincinnati. This so disgusted democrats in Los Angeles that such representations were made to the "powers that be" at Washington as to oust him.

Being completely played out on the Pacific coast, and particularly in Portland, Oregon, where he borrowed $300 from his employer, a newspaper man, whom he still owes, we next hear of him in Cincinnati posing as a martyr and accusing his wife of stealing. We don't believe she ever stole anything; it is foreign to her natural disposition; but if she did, she must have acquired the habit in later years from associating with a worthless husband.

BRIEF MENTION.

To-night last performance of "The Mikado."

"The Mikado" at the Newmarket matinee to-day.

There will be a special meeting of the board of school directors this evening.

A professional brass band of music will furnish new and lively music at the Pavilion skating rink to-night.

A waiting room is being built at the foot of F street for the convenience of passengers by the railroad ferry. It is a much needed improvement.

Auditor Norden is busy getting up his annual report. He could not begin till the end of the year and the last warrant was in, so he will have to hurry to have it ready by next council meeting.

Around police headquarters yesterday, things presented an unusually quiet appearance. Outside of the ordinary number of drunks, some quiet and others boisterous, the only person placed in durance vile was T. Murphy, brought in by officer Brannan for begging.

The handsome new building of the Portland savings bank is about ready for the reception of the bags of chink, books and officials of the concern. The desks and counters have been divided so as to accommodate both the savings bank and the Commercial national bank.

It is reported here that the opium found on board the steamship Idaho was brought on board by one of the stewards among the provisions taken in at Victoria. A large lot of meat, boxes of potatoes and apples, and other stores is always taken on at that place, which pass without inspection, and the opium was quietly got on board as provisions.

THE EAST SIDE.

At St. David's church to-morrow morning the rector will preach a sermon appropriate to the new year.

The holidays in East Portland passed without anything occurring to demand the interference of the police.

To decide a dispute THE OREGONIAN is requested to state the date of the first record of Chinese coming to the United States.

A large number of the New Year's OREGONIAN were sold in East Portland. Owing to the demand for it, it will be kept on sale here for one week.

New Year's day in East Portland was quiet and orderly as Sunday, the monotony being only disturbed by the Willamette band, which made a serenading tour in the evening.

A sick horse that had evidently been discarded by its inhuman owner, after roaming the streets for several days, succumbed to the inevitable yesterday near the corner of Fourteenth and G streets, and was buried by the street commissioner.

A gang of tramps of late have been occupying a hay shed near the asylum building, belonging to Mrs. Hawthorne, as a roost, indulging in frequent carousals therein. The fact becoming known to the police, Marshal MacMillan and officer Atterbury paid a visit to the rendezvous last night, but found no trace of the intruders except a suit of underclothing. The officers were probably too early or the tramps had got scent of the raid.

THE STAGE.

THE NEW MARKET.—Yesterday's matinee performance of "The Beggar Student" drew the largest house of the season, and the audience in the evening was only a trifle smaller. The Thompson Opera company have made a decided hit—the biggest hit ever made by a similar organization here. Last night Mr. MacKol in as Ko-Ko again captured the house. After three encores to his great love scene, the audience kept on with continued applause. The conductor rested a minute and then played the music for the finale. The chorus came on and the audience kept on with cheers. Finally the chorus had to file off, and Ko-Ko and Katisha were forced to repeat a verse of the duet before they would be released. We cannot recall so enthusiastic appreciation of any other comedian. This afternoon and evening, last performances of "The Mikado." On Sunday the company go to the Sound and Victoria. The amusement lovers there may be prepared for a finer performance of comic opera than they have ever witnessed from any organization preceding the Thompson company.

SALEM NOTES.

SALEM, Jan. 1.

Charles A. Van Houten has been appointed judge of Crook county, vice Hon. F. A. McDonald, resigned.

Miss Ida Lowenberg and Miss Ida Goldsmith of your city spent New Year's with Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kuhn of this city.

Hon. Wm. Waldo, Hon. George H. Burnett and John G. Wright have been elected trustees of Chemeketa lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F.

Weller Bros. have bought out the post-office store of Squire Farrar & Co. and this morning commence business on their own hook.

The mammoth New Year edition of THE OREGONIAN was a source of surprise to your readers in Salem, and was greatly admired as a specimen of enterprise and industry in the ranks of journalism.

Mr. Wixer, one of the victims of E. J. Downe's crookedness, died at his residence in South Salem yesterday. He was victimized to the extent of something over $2,000, and its loss was in a great measure the cause of his prostration.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1.—Arrived—Str Geo. W. Elder, Port Townsend; bk Northwest, Port Madison; ship America, Nanaimo; ship Fanny Tucker, Departure bay; ship Jeremiah Thompson, Port Discovery; collier San Pedro, Tacoma; bktn Melancthon, Gray's Harbor. Sailed—Bktn Tropic Bird, Tahiti; str Coos Bay, Coos bay; schr W. G. Irwin, Honolulu. Chartered—Ship Cyrus Wakefield, 2418 tons, 28s to Cork, U. K., Havre or Antwerp, 25s 6d to Dublin taken by Blum & Girvan; ships John Rosenfeld and Rosie Welch, coal, Nanaimo to S. F.

PORT TOWNSEND, Jan. 1.—Sailed—Str Idaho, Portland.

ASTORIA, Jan. 1.—Str Oregon left out at 3 A. M.

CAPE HANCOCK, Jan. 1.—Str Oregon and a propeller passed out at 3 A. M., 4 P. M., cloudy; wind southeast, velocity 10 miles; bar smooth.

Ladies suffering from neuralgia, indigestion or nervousness find speedy relief in Parker's Tonic. To make the hair beautiful, use Parker's Hair Balsam.

TO BRASS BANDS AND MUSIC DEALERS.

As I am giving up the music business, I offer the following instruments at a sacrifice: Eb and Bb Cornets, 1 Solo Alto, 2 Tenors, 2 Baritones, 2 Bb Basses, 1 nickel Snare Drum, 1 pr. Cymbals, Clarionets, 2 Double Basses, 5 Cellos, Flutes, etc. Correspondence solicited. SIMON HARRIS, 66 First st.

STRANGE STORY OF PERSECUTION.

A Former Portlander Sues an Eastern Politician for Hounding him with Relentless Vindictiveness.

The New York *Sun* of the 23d ult. has a long report of a highly sensational libel suit, in which Robert C. Plume of Portland, Oregon demands $10,000 damages from Thomas Potter a dredging contractor. The suit is now on trial in Jersey City. Potter is quite a politician, and at the last election he was nominated for presidential elector on the republican ticket. The *Sun* illustrates its account with pictures of the plaintiff and mother.

The plaintiff is 26 years old. His father died when he was 2 years old. Potter was an old schoolmate of Mrs. Plume, and the death of her husband having left her in destitute circumstances, he invited her and her son to take up their home in his family. Mrs. Plume accepted the offer, and Potter secured for her a place as teacher in one of the Jersey City public schools, and when he got into the board of education he had her promoted to the post of principal. Young Plume, when he was 18 years old, entered the scientific department of Rutgers college, and four years later he graduated as a civil engineer. Potter, almost immediately after Plume returned from college, sent him to Boston to take charge of his business there. He allowed him $25 a week, his board and expenses. At the end of three years Plume left Potter's employ. He believed that Potter was paying his mother undue attention, and he induced her to leave his house. She afterward resigned her place in the public school. Young Plume was soon afterward married to a Boston lady, and, with his wife and mother, he went to Portland, Oregon, to live. Potter, the plaintiff alleges, was offended because Mrs. Plume left his home, and he tried every means to get her to return. Persuasion having no effect, threats were used, but with a like result. Finally Potter accused young Plume of having stolen $6,000 while in his employ, and to persons in Portland he is said to have sent letters branding Plume as a thief and declaring that Mrs. Plume was compelled to resign her place as school principal. The letters were produced in court and were identified by the plaintiff and other witnesses as being in Potter's handwriting. This is one of the letters:

I had a paid agent in Portland before you arrived there, and to-day I have three correspondents there, two of whom are under regular salary, to watch and report your movements as well as of your son. Your record will follow you within a week into any house where you may visit. His record will meet him face to face in any business scheme into which he enters. When, two weeks ago, you passed in the Harrison street school you did not think that before you awoke the next morning I would know it, did you? But I did. When the new friend, Crawford, visited you at 425 Seventh street, you did not think that the message informing me of the fact would be on the wire before he left, but it was. Don't you think that running away from me is a poorly paying speculation? Now I would rather do you good than harm. I would rather save you from yourself and your friends (?) and the fatal past few years than to push you to the wall and to ruin, but you must make choice as to which it shall be. No more entreaties from me. If you for one little month longer persist in the course you have pursued the last six months, you will find me inexorable as death. Should you encompass my dying it would bring you no relief, for by the provisions of a will made a fortnight ago, one half of all I have in the world is set apart to be used in following you and yours to the utmost parts of the earth—to punish the devilish treachery of you both.

Wherever Bob goes the story will go, just as I put it in answer to inquiry about him, which I received from Portland. He left here after two years of service with me, with a charge of false entry and theft against him, and no attempt on his part to disprove or explain.

Other letters branding Plume as a thief and alleged to have been written by Potter, were received by relatives of the young man. Potter finally preferred a charge of embezzlement against Plume in a Boston court. When Plume was notified of Potter's action he came East to answer the charge. The case was tried and resulted in Plume's acquittal. He then returned to Oregon. Potter, it is alleged, continued sending offensive letters to Mrs. Plume until the mother and son returned to Jersey City, last June, and began the suit which is now attracting so much attention.

Potter admits having sent the letters, and also admits that he had paid agents in Portland to keep him informed as to the movements of Mrs. Plume and her son.

In the trial yesterday Mrs. Plume was called by the plaintiff and she testified that Potter did say that he would ruin her and her son even if it [illegible] him.

The telegrams were then introduced by counsel for the plaintiff, and were admitted as evidence:

Mrs. Julia A. Plume: Letters of yours returned to me unopened. Foolish and dangerous; tells nothing. Storm will break within a week.
THOMAS POTTER.

Mrs. Julia A. Plume: Time up to answer to letter of 9th. Go to Boston to-morrow to commence proceedings.
THOMAS POTTER.

RESULTS, NOT THEORIES.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Mr. Blaine once remarked that "statesmanship cannot be judged upon theories, it must be judged by results," and there is a great deal of truth in the remark. There has been altogether too much of the theoretical about civil service reform. Now that it has elected a president on a reform issue, we must look for results.

Those who have looked for results from the present administration have been disappointed. The republican party, in its platforms and by its policy, has proven that it is more closely attached to civil service reform than is the democratic party, even after the latter has elected its candidate for the presidency mainly on the issue of reform in the civil service.

It will be remembered that certain republican senators at Washington, some of them prominent in the party when Gen. Arthur was president, strongly opposed the confirmation of a number of his appointments because they were made to succeed officials whose terms had not expired. This opposition, it was asserted, was a matter of principle—the principle of reform in the civil service. And yet, there are certain so-called republicans who think it the duty of these very senators not to oppose President Cleveland's policy, and not even to oppose him when his policy is directly antagonistic to reform in the civil service. We believe in courtesy to a political opponent, and fair play and just treatment to every one, but surely it is going too far when republicans will not act toward a democratic president in defense of a great principle as they have acted toward a republican president.

The people of this country, those who honestly believe in civil service reform, are not satisfied with many of the nominations of President Cleveland. They have been pleased with his pledges, but they want results. Crafty words and hollow promises are not sufficient. In every state in the Union good men, efficient men, have been turned out of office for no other reason than to make room for democrats, and yet President Cleveland himself, after his election, said: "There is a class of government positions which are not within the letter of the civil service statute, and which are so disconnected with the policy of the administration that the removal therefrom of present incumbents, in my opinion, should not be made during the terms for which they were appointed, solely on partisan grounds and for the purpose of putting in their places those who are in political accord with the appointing power." Now, did President Cleveland mean what he said, as quoted above, in his letter of December 25, 1884? If he did and he is unable to live up to his word, but would like to if he could, he should rejoice, as every friend of civil service reform should rejoice, if the republican majority in the senate would vigorously oppose nominations made for purely political reasons, and "disconnected with the policy of the administration."

It is time that an end should be put to the mockery of civil service reform by the pretenders in Washington and elsewhere.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE,
In Constipation.

Dr. J. N. ROBINSON, Medina, O., says: "In cases of indigestion, constipation and nervous prostration, its results are happy."

Alvin Joslin's diamonds are immense, but if you want to see something really gorgeous, just glance at the diamonds in the windows of Uncle Myers, 159 First street. Diamond rings, studs, earrings [illegible] from $10 to $5,000.

TWENTY-FOUR HOURS TO LIVE.

From John Kuhn, Lafayette, Ind. who announces that he is now in "perfect health," we have the following: "One year ago I was, to all appearance, in the last stages of Consumption. Our best physicians gave my case up. I finally got so low that our doctor said I could not live twenty-four hours. My friends then purchased a bottle of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, which benefited me. I continued until I took nine bottles. I am now in perfect health, having used no other medicine."

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
159 First St., Portland, Or.
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE and retail dealers in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, etc. Watch repairing and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order. Country promptly attended to. Goods expressed on application. Sole agency for Rockford Watches.

NOW LANDING,
Ex "Greindale" from Liverpool,
ENGLISH ROCK SALT
In large Lumps, used everywhere, and the most suitable and economical for a salt lick for stock.
For Sale to the Trade by
BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO.

DR. NEWCASTLE—DENTIST—[illegible] prices. 167 [illegible]

SHIP RAILWAY.

A Near Possibility that such a Means of Transportation will be Furnished at The Dalles.

Walla Walla Union.

A short time ago a corporation was organized in Walla Walla under the name of "The [illegible] Railway Navigation and Steamboat Ferriage Company," with a capital of $1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of $100 each, with B. L. Sharpstein, F. W. Paine, Max Baumeister, J. E. Bigham and D. W. Small as trustees, from which the flood of good to the inland empire may flow. The principal object of the company is to build a railway around The Dalles, over which steamboats and other crafts can be transported around the rapids. Portland capitalists, we understand, were prepared to engage in the project,—in fact have gone so to the extent of paying for the surveys, maps, estimates and other preliminaries, which have been made, and the proper documents filed in the Vancouver land office. The route of the proposed steamboat railway is in Washington territory. Since the Walla Walla organization began operations the O. R. & N. Co. has come to the front with a claim to the right of way for a similar project, a right relating back to surveys made years ago by the old O. S. N. Co. Not only has the O. R. & N. Co. put in a claim, but Harry McCartney the well-known civil engineer, has been engaged with a force of competent assistants, in surveying a route for a ship railway around The Dalles on the Washington side for a company whose name we did not learn, but which has among its strong men D. O. Mills, the California millionaire. Thus it appears that three companies, two of them backed by great wealth and resources and one a home organization, are contending for the business of handling laden steamboats and other craft around the chief obstruction to the navigation of the Columbia, the idea being to get the road in operation on or before the completion of the canal and locks at the Cascades. Our sympathies and best wishes are with home organization. If there is millions in the scheme we want our people to have a large share. We understand part of the scheme is to urge upon congress the present necessity for the speedy completion of the Cascades locks.

The big income the Oregon Railway and Navigation company receives from the transportation of freights to and from the inland empire is evidently attracting the attention of men having money to invest in paying enterprises. Only good can follow to the people from the contest for their trade between capitalists. One thing, however, should be remembered by our legislature: Washington territory needs thousands of miles of railroads to develop natural resources and serve the hundreds of thousands of people who will inhabit her boundaries within a score of years, and the legislators should do nothing to retard their construction. One act of unwise legislation, like the passage of a law to arbitrarily fix the freight charges of railways in Washington territory, will do more to prevent the construction of railroads, retard the progress of the territory, prevent the coming of immigration, scare away capital and injure the general prosperity than any other dozen laws they can enact.

NEW YEAR AT THE Y. M. C. A.

Yesterday was a gala day in the history of the association. The hall and rooms were beautifully decorated with evergreen and mottoes by a committee of young men under the direction of Mr. C. T. Josephaus. The ladies of the association had arranged tables in the chapel and parlor to seat 100. These were elegantly spread and were ready for the guests, presented an appearance that our most able caterers might envy. Shortly after 1 o'clock the strains of the Blue Ribbon band of Vancouver, Dr. A. Dobbins leader, drew the guests from the reading rooms to the hall, where a meeting was held with Mr. Wm. Wadhams in the chair. Appropriate remarks were made by the chairman, also by Mr. C. L. Fay, Mr. F. A. Kenney and Mr. T. Josephaus, all in the line of good advice to the large number of young men present. At 2 o'clock the guests were invited to dinner at which 100 were seated, prayer being offered by the ex-president, Mr. G. W. Staver, by Rev. E. W. Caswell. The gifts of our citizens to young men away from home having been duly appreciated, the band which during dinner played several selections, with the members of the reception committee and ladies of the association partook of refreshments. At 4 o'clock class exercise was given in the gymnasium by a few members and the instructor, Prof. E. C. Schacht. This was greatly enjoyed by the young men and reflected great credit on the class and instructor. The young men then scattered through the building and enjoyed themselves in singing, games, etc. In the evening a large audience assembled in the hall and enjoyed the entertainment provided. The music of the band was excellent and greatly enjoyed. Wm. Durand, in his dulcimer solo captured the audience. Mr. Dobbins, in violin and vocal solos, was loudly applauded and proved himself an excellent artist. Mr. Austin gave a funny recitation and some character sketches, very amusing. This closed one of the most enjoyable days the association has ever seen and proved a delightful amusement and a jolly time to 200 young men who enjoyed the hospitalities of the association.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agts. San Francisco.

[illegible]
SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
CROCKERY,
AND
GLASSWARE,
Will Commence
MONDAY, JANUARY [illegible],
This Sale will be a Clearance in the Strictest Sense of the Word.

W. & A. GILBEY.
Wine Growers, Distillers, Shippers,
London, Dublin, Edinburgh.
Champagne, Cognac L'or, Extrait du Vin, 1 qualite;
Castle B Cognac, France;
Castle A Sauterne, France;
Castle Grand Madeira;
Castle 1 Spanish Port and Sherry;
Castle Quinine and Sherry;
Castle Grand Irish and Scotch Whiskey;
Castle Orange Bitters.
W. J. VAN SCHUYVER & CO., Agents
60 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

CASCADE SPRINGS
NATURAL MINERAL WATER.
NORTHRUP & STURGES,
SOLE BOTTLERS,
Portland Soda Works, Front and Oak sts.,
Portland, Or.

BREATHE VITALIZED AIR
SETS TEETH $10
STARK ST.
ROOM 54 UNION BLOCK

BOARD OF TRADE EXCHANGE,
R. LAX, Prop'r.
Finest Brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
[illegible] st., bet. Front and First, Portland, Or.

[illegible]

Royal Baking Powder Always Fresh, Pure and Wholesome.

It has been found by both practical and chemical tests that most of the baking powders, although they may possess a considerable amount of strength when first made, lose their leavening power, and become worthless, when a few weeks old. As is well known, the leavening gas of a baking powder is produced by the action of an acid upon an alkali, and this action is brought about through the influence of moisture. When, therefore, through imperfect processes of manufacture, the water, which is always present in the ingredients from which they are compounded, is permitted to remain in the finished baking powders, it causes the action of their elements to set in at once, so that when they come to be used they are found to have lost their strength to an extent corresponding with their age.

As the housekeeper has no means of knowing, when buying baking powder from the shelf of the grocer, how long it has been made and its consequent strength, some of the tests made by the Government chemists, showing the difference in strength between the same brands when fresh and when old, are given. From 3 to 8 per cent. of water was found in all the fresh samples except "Royal." To this fact, together with their imperfect combination, is to be attributed the loss of strength shown in all other grades.

NAME.	Cubic inches of leavening gas per ounce of powder.	
	When fresh.	When not fresh.
Royal Baking Powder (absolutely pure)	127.4	126.0*
Patapsco (alum)	125.2	72.3
Rumford's (Phosphate)	125.5	32.7
Hanford's	121.6	84.35
Charm (alum)	116.9	69.05
Cleveland's (contains lime)	110.8	61.2
Dr. Price's	103.3	53.38
Bulk baking powder	75.	5.

*This sample, from the shelf of a retail grocer, was over two years old.

The remarkable fact apparent from the above is the perfect keeping quality of Royal Baking Powder, which it was found had practically retained its strength or leavening power, while all others had lost so much of their leavening gas as to be comparatively valueless.

This great superiority of Royal Baking Powder arises from the perfect purity of its ingredients, the extraordinary care in its manufacture, and the scientific principles employed in its combination. The articles used are thoroughly dried by heat before being compounded, by which the moisture is entirely expelled, and are so prepared and coated as to prevent the action of the acid upon the alkali prematurely, or except under the influence of both water and heat necessarily used in cooking or baking.

The Royal Baking Powder will retain its full strength for any length of time in all climates and under all conditions of atmosphere, and will be found, whenever used, to possess the full leavening power it contained when first made.

Kohn the Clothier
Cor. Second and Morrison Sts.

A BIG BLUNDER!
(Not our Illustration)
BUT HOW IT WAS DONE.

On Dec. 18th I telegraphed a New York house to express me ten overcoats to fill my certain lots and keep the sizes up. Judge of my surprise when the express company delivered at my store, Dec. 26, not ten overcoats, as ordered, but three immense bales with TEN DOZEN overcoats. Well, I saw immediately there was a blunder somewhere, and a telegraphic correspondence resulted in this way: I wanted to return the lot, as I did not order the overcoats; but finally the eastern firm decided to allow me a discount of fifteen per cent. if I would keep the coats, as time and money would be lost in returning them. This offer I accepted, and as the season for overcoats is so far advanced, I will begin to-day, Dec. 29th, the

[illegible] Discount Sale
OF
OVERCOATS
AT NEW YORK COST!

These Overcoats are the finest ever brought to this city, and made to retail at $20 to $40 each, but WILL BE SOLD AT PRICES THAT WILL ASTOUND YOU.

Come Early and secure your choice. They won't last long. THE LOW PRICES WILL MAKE THEM GO.

KOHN THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER,
COR. 2d & MORRISON STS.

EVERDING & FARRELL,
PRODUCE DEALERS,
Feed & Grain of All Kinds.
Also, STAPLE GROCERIES,
Portland, Or.

"MATHER'S" 67 First St.

—TO—

A. B. STEINBACH,
The Clothier and Hatter,
COR FIRST & MORRISON STS.

Bring on your cash and secure the
Greatest Bargains
You ever had in
CLOTHING.

You can purchase Clothing now lower than you ever bought it, and lower than you will ever be able to buy it again.

Come to the house that has the Largest Stock.
Come to the house that has the Finest Styles.
Come to the House that warrants goods as represented.
Come and make a careful and critical comparison.

The prices I now offer you cannot be named by any other house in the State.

OVERCOATS AT A SACRIFICE.

Heavy Chinchilla Overcoats which have sold in this city for $16, my price is $10 00
Fine Cassimere Overcoats which have sold in this city for $22, my price is 16 00
Fine Beaver Overcoats which have sold in this city for $25, my price is 15 00
Corkscrew and Worsted Overcoats which have sold in this city for $22, my price is 14 00

Handsome Dress Overcoats in Diagonal, Corkscrew or Worsted, elegantly lined, The Greatest Bargains ever offered.

Splendid Bargains in Elegant Fur, Beaver, Kersey and Chinchilla Overcoats, all the Latest Styles, from $15 upward.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY, IF YOU INTEND TO AT ALL THIS WINTER. WHATEVER YOU DESIRE TO PURCHASE IN CLOTHING CAN BE FOUND AT MY PLACE IN THE GREATEST VARIETY AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN OREGON.

I still continue to send Samples to Country Customers free of charge.

A. B. STEINBACH,
THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER,
Cor. First and Morrison sts., Portland.

DR. SPINNEY,
THE SPECIALIST.
Treats all Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases,

Such as Lost Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Exhausted vitality, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Prostatorrhœa, Impotency, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Heart and Stomach; Premature Decline, Weakness in Women, and all Functional Derangements that result from youthful follies or excess in later years.

YOUNG MEN

Who may be suffering from the effects of youthful follies or indiscretion will do well to avail themselves of this, the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity. DR. SPINNEY will Guarantee to Forfeit $500 for every case of Seminal Weakness or private disease of any kind or character which he undertakes and fails to cure.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

There are many at the age of 30 to 60 who are troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation and a weakening of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examining the urinary deposits a ropy sediment will often be found, and sometimes small particles of albumen will appear, or the color will be of a thin, whitish hue, again changing to a dark and torpid appearance. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. DR. SPINNEY will Guarantee a Perfect Cure in such cases, and a healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs. Those who cannot consult him personally may, by describing their symptoms, receive

TREATMENT AT HOME.

A package of DR. SPINNEY'S Specific Remedies sent by express on receipt of $10. Also sent C. O. D. if one dollar is sent to guarantee express charges.

Office and Private Dispensary, Multnomah Block, opposite Postoffice.
Postoffice Address: Box 385, Portland, Or.

DR. N. S. SPINNEY.

WANT AGENTS TO SELL
THE
MISSOURI
STEAM
Washer.

Active, honest men all over the country, with teams if possible.

E. Dodge, Jr., jeweler, Kewanee, Ill., writes: [illegible] Mrs. Rauck, of St. Joseph, Ill., writes: [illegible] Mr. A. W. Morrison, of Longview, Tex., writes: [illegible]

I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. [illegible] J. WORTH, ST. LOUIS, MO.

SENT ON TRIAL! PACKAGE.
PROF. HARRIS'
Pastilles.
A RADICAL CURE FOR
NERVOUS
DEBILITY,
Organic Weakness,
& PHYSICAL
DECAY,
In Young & Middle Aged Men.
TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES.
[illegible]
TREATMENT.
One Month, $3.00
Two Months, 5.00
Three Months, 7.00
HARRIS REMEDY CO., MFG CHEMISTS,
306½ N. Tenth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.
RUPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for terms of our Appliance.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!
Slab wood—$1 50 per load—from WEIDLER'S MILL. Orders left at mill or in the box at [illegible] will be promptly attended to.
W. S. M. L. & M. CO.

FREE TO MEN
Who suffer from Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor, Exhausted Vitality, etc.
A FREE TRIAL PACKAGE
Of the celebrated MARSTON BOLUS, together with Sealed Treatise and Testimonials, will be sent on receipt of 2 stamps.
Marston Remedy Co., 46 West 14th Street, New York.

W. D. FENTON. J. C. MORELAND.
MORELAND & FENTON,
Attorneys at Law, office Room No. 1, Dekum's building, S. W. cor. First and Washington sts., Portland, Or.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING M'F'G CO.
No. [illegible] NORTH FIRST STREET. FACTORY [illegible] McMillen's addition, East Portland.

BECK ON SILVER.

(Continued from First Page.)

have had continued to have an indorsement on their back that "This note shall be receivable at its face value for all debts public and private, except interest on the public debt and customs dues," so that there could neither be doubt nor dispute either as to the law or the fact. Nobody denounced the impudent demand of the bondholders more emphatically than the present presiding officer of the senate (Mr. Sherman); he said in his letter to a friend in 1868:

"*Dear Sir*—I was pleased to receive your letter. My personal interests are the same as yours; but, like you, I do not intend to be influenced by them. My construction of the law is the result of careful examination, and I feel quite sure an impartial court would affirm it if the case could be tried before a court. I send you my views as fully stated in a speech. Your idea is that we propose to repudiate or violate a promise when we offer to redeem the principal in legal tenders.

"I think the bondholder violates his promise when he refuses to take the same kind of money he paid for the bonds. If the case is to be tested by law, I am right. If it is to be tested by Jay Cooke's advertisements I am wrong. I hate repudiation or anything like it, but we ought not to be detained from doing what is right by fear of undeserved epithets.

"If under the law as it stands, the holders of the five-twenties can only be paid in gold, then we are repudiators if we propose to pay otherwise. If the bondholder can legally demand only the kind of money he paid, then he is a repudiator and extortioner to demand money more valuable than he gave. Truly yours, JOHN SHERMAN."

Every word he said was true, and remains true to this day. The pledge is on the back of every greenback now that it shall be receivable at its face value for every debt, public and private, except interest on the public debt and customs dues. The men who demanded more were repudiators of the public faith and credit, as he truthfully and indignantly said. Mr. Stevens, then the leader of his party, denounced their claim still more fiercely and threatened to abandon his party and join the Democracy, even with "Frank Blair" on the ticket, rather than countenance such an outrage on public decency.

The subsequent legislation by Congress only proves the truth of Macaulay's observation that if large pecuniary interests were concerned in denying the truth of the attraction of gravitation that most obvious of physical facts would be strongly and ably disputed.

It seems to me that any set of men who would deny the fact that a legal-tender note, indorsed as it was and is, which had purchased the bonds at its face value, should be received again by the bondholder in payment of the principal of the obligation he held, would not hesitate to deny the truth of the attraction of gravitation.

PAYMENT OF BONDS IN COIN.

Yet these men not only denied it, but in 1869 procured the passage of an act of congress, against the vote and protest (I am happy to say) of every democrat in both houses declaring that the principal of the bonds should be paid in coin—in gold and silver coin as both are named. Legal tenders were only worth 80 cents on the dollar in coin when the bonds were bought; they were worth from 66 to 70 cents when this act was passed. The act was simply legalized robbery. The bondholders and their attorneys in and out of congress knew it, and knew that no court would sustain such a law. The indorsement could neither be erased nor sworn off the back of the legal tender note, and nobody could plead ignorance either of the law or the fact that it was to be received at par in payment of the principal of all our bonds.

Therefore they caused the act of July 14, 1870, to be passed, extending the time of payment, reducing the interest, and exempting the new bonds in express terms from all taxation, state, federal, or municipal; and to prevent all mistake or misapprehension as to the character, quality, and weight of the money in which payment of the new bonds should be made, they caused to be printed on each bond as part of its obligation "that it shall be paid in the coin of the standard value prescribed by law on the 14th of July, 1870." The present gold and silver coin are both of the standard value prescribed by the law of July 14, 1870, and were then as now both full legal tenders for all our obligations. All the bonds that mature in 1891 and 1907, amounting to about $1,000,000,000, stand to-day unexchanged, and payable as required by the act of 1870. The remnant of those payable now have been changed, the interest has been lowered and the time extended, but the same provisions govern them, and the same conditions are written out as part of the contract in all of them. * * *

In the face of these facts it is simply absurd for anybody to assert that they are payable in gold alone, or that the taxpayers of the country are under any obligation, express or implied, either to stop the coinage of the silver dollar which is of the standard value required by the act of July 14, 1870 or to increase its weight thirty, forty or any other numbers of grains, because England, to which we have ignominiously surrendered the carrying trade of this country and the world, with her 250,000,000 serfs in India and elsewhere, and Germany, after extorting $1,000,000,000 of gold from France, have combined in the interest of their money-changers to depreciate silver or put up the market price of gold 20 per cent.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNIT OF VALUE.

If the gold mines of California and Australia had continued to produce abundantly and the Comstock lode and the Leadville mines had not produced silver, so that the market value of the two metals as bullion in London had been reversed, the argument could be made quite as plausibly that the silver dollar was the constitutional unit of value in 1870, which the bondholders have a right to demand. There is not an outstanding obligation of the United States, nor of any state, municipality, corporation or individual which cannot be legally and honorably discharged by the payment of the present standard silver dollar. What right has congress to deprive the debtor of that right by adding more silver to the coin than he agreed to pay, or by stopping its coinage so that he cannot obtain it? It is as palpable a violation of a contract to increase the obligation of the debtor as it is to impair or reduce the standard value of the coin which the creditor stipulated in his contract should be paid to him. When congress has once coined money and regulated the value thereof, and contracts are based upon it, the right to pay according to its terms cannot rightfully or justly be taken from the people, and senators and representatives who deprive them of that right will have unpleasant explanations to make to the men whose burdens are increased by their vote. It is simply an attempt to repeal the legislation of 1859, and the same pretenses are made now that were made then. An honest dollar for the laboring man is then, as now, held up as the patriotic object. Those who repudiated the greenback, as a better wage to labor is claimed to be the prime object of all the patriotic combinations of monopolists and machine owners, who tax us all 46 per cent under the present protective tariff and yet buy the cheapest pauper labor they can import. It is the wolf guarding the lamb, the spider the fly, and the hawk the sparrow.

I propose to test this question in the light of the official figures given by our treasury officials. We are, of course, as good judges of the value of the figures they furnish and as competent to draw correct conclusions from them as they are. The last report from the treasury bureau of statistics, relating to our foreign commerce for the fiscal year, shows that there is no such condition either as to trade or exports of metals, whether of coin or bullion, as to render it necessary to strike down our silver coinage. It shows (page 1) that our total exports for 1885 were $726,682,946, and for 1884 $724,964,852, while our total imports for 1885 were $577,527,329, and for 1884, $667,697,693.

Thus it is seen that while the value of our exports in 1885 exceeded those of 1884, our imports were about $90,000,000 less. The same report shows that for 1885 our exports of gold were $8,477,892, and for 1884 $41,081,957, or over $32,000,000 less the last fiscal year than for the year before. Our exports of silver for 1885 were $33,753,633, and for 1884 $26,051,426 or nearly $8,000,000 more last year than the year before, while our imports of gold last year exceeded those of the year before nearly $4,000,000. These facts falsify the clamor that gold is leaving our country, and prove that all the (pretended) evils of a single depreciated silver standard are myths.

Nor is it true that our silver coin has depreciated since July, 1870, when tested by any other standard than the market value of bullion in London. The report above referred to (pages 5 and 6) gives the New York export prices in currency of the commodities which constituted over 80 per cent of our exports, nearly all agricultural products, in 1870 and 1885, from which it will be seen that the silver dollar, which it has become fashionable to malign and denounce in aristocratic circles, will now purchase from 15 to 30 per cent more of all that the toiling millions of this country labor to produce, and of all that men need money to obtain than it would in July, 1870. To avoid all dispute as to these facts I quote the language of the report, as follows:

The following table shows the annual average export price in currency of the articles of domestic product named, and for the years indicated:

Articles.	Year ending June 30. 1870.	1885.
Indian corn, per bushel	$0 92.5	$0 51.1
Wheat, per bushel	1 28.9	86.2
Wheat flour, per barrel	6 11.2	4 89.7
Cotton, per pound	23.5	10.5
Leather, per pound	28.5	10.3
Mineral oil, refined, per gallon	30.5	08.7
Bacon, hams, per pound	15.7	09.7
Lard, per pound	16.6	07.1
Pork, salted, per pound	13.2	06.3
Beef, salted, per pound	07.3	07.[illegible]
Butter, per pound	28.2	16.2
Cheese, per pound	15.5	09.1
Eggs, per dozen	30.3	21.[illegible]
Starch, per pound	09.2	04.0
Sugar, refined, per pound	12.6	06.4
Tobacco, leaf, per pound	11.3	09.5

In the face of these official facts and figures, as to our trade, and exports and imports of gold and silver, and the comparative purchasing power of the silver dollar now and in 1870, I repeat: Why should it be struck down or its purchasing power further increased 20 per cent. by adding forty or fifty or any other number of grains to its weight? In other words, why should every producer and debtor have to give 20 per cent. more of the products of his labor to obtain either a heavier silver dollar or gold coin with which to pay his debts than he does now when he is already paying his obligations according to the terms of his contract in a coin which will procure for its owner much more of all he needs than it would in 1870? It is only another phase of the constant struggle of the rich to grind the face of the poor, and of the favored few to enrich themselves by class legislation.

While no one considers that every obligation of the United States and every contract within our own borders can be discharged honorably with the present silver dollar, we are told that our foreign obligations and relations are such that gold will be at a premium very soon and we will be on a basis of degraded silver at once if we do not increase the weight or stop the coinage of silver that all Europe is horrified at our stupidity or dishonesty, or both. Even England whose gold is said to be used so freely to buy senators and representatives to vote for revenue tariffs against protection to monopolies called American industry, is held up now before us as the monometallist as an example worthy of all imitation; her financial policy is lauded as the perfection of human wisdom. Fortunately the official reports overthrow all the reckless assertions of the gold worshipers. The register of the treasury (see report for this year, page 4), shows that out of $1,001,480,252 registered bonds of the United States outstanding only $11,921,900, or a little over one-tenth of 1 per cent., is held abroad, and of those which can be paid before 1892, foreigners hold only $3,150, which is less than the interest on the money now lying idle in the treasury for one day at 3 per cent. per annum.

These facts coupled with the fact that our export of goods exceeded our imports $130,000,000 this year, and our imports of gold exceeded our gold exports $18,213,804, an amount greatly exceeding all our bonds held abroad, settle the question. The falsity of the clamor about foreign complications or gold premiums is made too apparent for any sensible man to be deceived by it.

The press is filled with articles day by day which seek to make people believe that all other nations have ceased to coin silver, and that we alone are stubbornly persisting in forcing it upon this country after it has been abandoned everywhere else.

I propose to disprove these allegations by officially stated facts. The director of the mint in his last report shows (pages 131, 132) that for the year 1884 the world's production of gold was $95,392,699; of silver $115,187,953; and that $99,459,240 of gold was coined, while the coinage of silver last year amounted to $89,022,443, of which the United States coined $28,851,778 of gold, and $28,534,866 of silver. Other nations, therefore, coined in 1884 $61,374,777 of silver, showing that we are far from being alone in the coinage of that metal. England coined $3,204,82[illegible] of silver last year and $6,201,517 the year before, to add to her stock which has been accumulating for generations; while she has coined silver for India in the last three years to the value of $68,234,000.

The workers for wages in England to-day get their pay in silver coin, and the question is never mooted by them as to the comparative bullion value of the silver and gold coin of that country. Even Germany, notwithstanding she pretended to have demonetized silver, twelve years ago, coined in 1882 $6,407,15[illegible] of it to add to her vast stock on hand; her laborers are paid in it now. No complaint is made anywhere, here or in Europe, about silver coin except by the holders of our bonds, who seek to increase largely the purchasing power of gold, or, which is the same thing, reduce the value of all our property from 25 to 50 per cent below its present value when tested by the standard of gold, which they claim shall be paid by us to them and them alone. They do not seek to establish the single gold standard they say; they are bimetallists. They agree that silver is a legal tender for all debts and obligations of the government, except those held by them. It is good enough to pay the laborer, the soldier, the sailor, in short all who work for the United States, but they insist that it is dishonest in us to pay it to them, although their bonds and obligations all show on their face that it is a legal tender in payment of them all so long as it is coined of the standard value fixed by law July 14, 1870, as it is now and always has been.

Our dollar is more valuable than that coined by most of the other leading nations; France included, theirs bearing the relation of 15½ to 1 with gold, while ours is 16 to 1. I need not repeat in detail what the official reports show in regard to the gold, silver and paper currency of the several countries. It is sufficient to prove by them that while the difference in the market value of gold and silver in London operates to degrade their silver coin more than it does ours, France and other countries maintain their silver and paper at par in all transactions, public and private at par with gold under far greater difficulties than we have to contend with, no matter from what standpoint the comparison is made.

The bank of France alone holds more silver coin than the total silver coinage of the United States. Up to July 1, 1885, we had only coined 203,000,000 of silver dollars. The silver coin in the bank of France, at five francs to the dollar, amounts to $220,529,884, or over $17,500,000 more than our total coinage. How many millions more are in the hands of her people I am not advised—more, perhaps, than are held by the bank of France, yet they are all a full legal tender and all as good as gold. France is little more than two-thirds as large as the state of Texas; her internal trade and commerce is a mere bagatelle compared with that of this almost boundless continent; her population is not two-thirds as large as ours, and far less enterprising; her foreign commerce is much smaller than ours; gold can be transported from the bank of France in Paris to the bank of England in London in a few hours; they are not as far apart as New York and Washington. Why is it not done? Why is she not brought to this so-called degraded silver standard? Five more years of coinage of silver at the present rate will not bring ours up to hers either in volume or proportion to gold. Simply because her officials and her public creditors sustain her silver and do not repudiate it nor seek to degrade it as our officials have done for years past and still continue to do in violation of the plainest provisions of law.

No secretary of the treasury can mistake his duty under the law; no public creditor can complain when the interest on his bond is paid in the coin which is set apart as a special fund, first, for the payment of the interest due to him. Yet millions, hundreds of millions, have been paid for duties on imported goods since 1878 in silver coin and silver certificates, which is only a convenient form of handling silver, as the coin they represent is ours when the certificates are paid to us; yet not one dollar, so far as I am advised, has ever been paid in silver as interest on the public debt, or in the purchase of a single bond for the sinking fund, though it has been recognized as a coin which constitutes the special fund created by law in its acceptance in payment of duties on imported goods. The public creditors have unjustly demanded gold for the interest on their bonds without any semblance of right, and every secretary of the treasury has disregarded the law and acceded to their demands. Our officials have thus aided and abetted the organization of the most powerful body of capitalists in the United States against silver coinage; men who control the currency of the country and hold the obligations of all its business concerns; men who can inflate or contract the circulating medium on which all our commercial transactions depend; men who hold $737,[illegible]850 of bonds of the United States maturing in 1907, on which they now demand a premium of 2 per cent., and seek by striking down silver still further to increase their premiums.

They hold also $250,000,000 of our bonds payable in 1891, which they seek to enhance the value of even beyond the 12 per cent. premium they now command. These men control boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and the best talent of the press; they can crush all who are in debt if they dare to dissent from or object to the demands they make. The reports of their conventions and speeches are laid before us with a parade and semblance of authority equal to the report of the secretary of the treasury or the message of the president.

I shall not be surprised if they dominate this congress, but it will be after I have entered my protest against it, and have given to the country my reasons for so protesting.

If the managers of the finances of France had treated her silver coinage as our officials have ours she would have been prostrated, financially, at the feet of England and Germany long ago.

Why have the holders of the dishonored trade dollar been importuning congress for years to give them in exchange for it a standard dollar containing 412½ grains, while it contains 420? Simply because one is a legal tender and will pay the debts of its owner, and the other will not. Yet, tested by the bullion value, the trade dollar is worth the most. When our treasury officials yielded to the clamor of the bondholders and violated the law by admitting their right to refuse silver received at the custom house in payment of the interest or principal of their bonds, they degraded our standard silver dollar by depriving it of its most important function as a legal tender; and now, having captured the executive branch of the government, the bondholders and their attorneys are besieging congress to enforce their demand for gold alone in the settlement of their claims, all law, justice and equity to the contrary notwithstanding, by striking down the silver of the standard value of July, 1870, which they then demanded and inserted in the face of every bond they hold as one of the coins in which the bonds should be paid. It is hard to do justice to their audacity in temperate language; I hardly think I am equal to the task, and will not attempt it. I can, however, get the facts before the people.

The last report of the treasurer, page 35, shows that the receipts at the New York custom-house for the fiscal year 1885 were paid as follows:

U. S. legal-tender notes	$36,131,000, or	28.9 per cent
U. S. gold coin	1,541,000, or	1.3 per cent
U. S. gold certificates	42,779,000, or	34.1 per cent
U. S. silver certificates	44,800,000, or	35.6 per cent
U. S. silver coin	158,000, or	0.1 per cent
Total	125,392,000	100 per cent

It is fair to assume that the payments at the other custom houses were made in substantially the same character of money. It will be observed that more of the customs dues were paid in silver and silver certificates than were paid in gold and gold certificates; all of it by law a special fund which cannot legally be paid or covered into the treasury till the interest on the public debt is paid out of it, and the bonds for the sinking fund are purchased or redeemed.

These, together, required about $105,000,000, yet not a dollar of silver has been so applied; it is paid into the treasury and held there, and a clamor is raised that it cannot be again got into circulation. If the law was obeyed and the bondholders required to take the same proportion of silver dollars that the government receives through its custom houses, the bondholders would have no difficulty in getting them all into circulation; and when it is made their interest to maintain and support the silver they own we would hear no more about its being dishonest money. The secretary says (page 14 of his report) that the balance in the treasury has been increased from the 5th of March, 1885, to the 1st of November, 1885, $58,651,702 57, yet there has been no reduction of the interest bearing debt and that is the only debt that is a burden on taxpayers) since November, 1884, certainly not since March 1885. The monthly reports show $194,000,000 of 3 per cent. bonds then outstanding and precisely the same amount in November.

How is the surplus coin to get out of the treasury if the secretary refuses to pay it out for interest and refuses to call in the bonds which are now payable.

There is no more effectual or pernicious method of contracting the currency than by collecting by taxation a large sum in excess of the needs of an economically administered government and locking it up in the treasury. Every dollar needlessly taken from the taxpayer wrongfully deprives him of that much capital, which his needs and labor tend to obtain, and when it is locked up the circulating medium which all the people want is wrongfully withheld from them. The thief who steals and squanders an unneeded surplus locked up in the treasury vaults would inflict less injury on the country and its business if the money he stole was put in circulation, than a secretary who holds and hides in vaults currency which the people want, and refuses to use it to pay the debts, especially interest-bearing debts, which the men who own this money owe. It is easy to raise a clamor about a surplus, but it will be more difficult to explain to the people why such vast amounts of the money they have been so heavily taxed to furnish is lying idle in the overloaded treasury vaults, and they deprived of its use, while interest is running against them on bonds which can be and ought to be paid. The idle money when paid out for interest on bonds would at once be released and restored to circulation.

Speaking of circulation, we are constantly told that there is now a great abundance of it outstanding, indeed, we are officially advised that the legal-tender notes and the silver certificates should all be withdrawn—I presume because of the superabundance of currency. Let us look for a few minutes at the effect of these recommendations, if carried out, and see how far these certificates are now used as currency.

It was the avowed purpose of the advocates of both gold and silver certificates, and I was one of them, to furnish a safe, convenient paper currency, every dollar of which could be used just as the coin paid for it could be, and which would be secured by the deposit of an equal amount of coin in the treasury. No better security could be asked or given. It was not thought desirable to have the coin of either metal exposed to the risk of loss or reduction of value by the abrasion which is necessarily incident to its active use. The transportation of both was known to be dangerous and expensive; all the expense and risk, as well as the deterioration of the coin, was avoided by the use of the paper substitutes; while the United States were sure to be amply compensated for all the expenses incurred for vaults, custodians, and everything else.

We—I mean by we all the people—received a coin dollar for every paper dollar issued. We only pay out the coin on the paper brought back to our agents. All of it that is lost or destroyed by fire, flood, or the thousand accidents that transitory things are subject to, is our gain. We had experience in operations of that sort, and knew that they were profitable. Forty-five millions of dollars of fractional currency was issued. We afterward called it in for cancellation and we now know that $15,000,000, or one-third of it, has been lost or destroyed. We made $15,000,000 out of that issue, as we received full consideration for the whole amount issued. We only redeem such national bank notes as are returned; and the amount now known to be lost is so great that the comptroller is devising all sorts of ingenious plans in his report to get it away from us for the benefit of the banks. None of them lost any of it. The people who borrowed it or worked for it, after the banks got value received for it, were the sufferers; yet the comptroller wants it all for the banks. I expect they will get it. They have as much right to it as to have their interest and principal paid in gold alone or to have our silver stricken down. I have no idea that $300,000,000 of the $346,000,000 of greenbacks charged in the reports as outstanding could be returned if they were called in to-day. All lost is clear profit to the government. It is a sufficient answer to all the clamor about expense and vaults that the coin is preserved from loss and from abrasion, and that our gain from the loss of the outstanding paper, if it is kept in denominations in which it will circulate, as it ought to be, will amply compensate the United States for all the expenses of its safe keeping.

The object we all had in view by keeping in actual use paper substitutes for gold coin to the extent of the coin deposited has been grossly perverted. The coin is locked up, and four-fifths of the certificates issued are of such high denominations that they are of no sort of use as currency.

The treasurer's report, page 23 shows that on the 30th of June, 1885, the outstanding gold certificates amounted to $137,760,880, of which all but $3,[illegible],000 were in denominations of $500 and upward, more than $65,000,000 of them being for $10,000 each. It is obvious that the people get no benefit in the form of currency when bills or certificates exceed $100.

The director of the mint, on page 29 of his report, speaking of these paper substitutes says: "As these certificates represent coin in the treasury which coin can only be used in their redemption, they really form a part of the active coin circulation of the country." The director, perhaps, did not know that $55,000,000 of them were for $10,000 each, as it would be absurd to speak of such notes or certificates as forming part of our active circulation.

The treasurer's report (page 2) shows that on June 30, 1885, silver certificates amounting to $139,901,646 were outstanding, and that $103,758,0[illegible] were in ten and twenty dollar bills, in about equal proportions. None were higher than $1000; so that the only real currency furnished to the people in the shape of certificates is that based on the deposit of silver coin. Yet the dollars so deposited are held up as useless incumbrances, performing no function of value, and all our officials join in the crusade against them and the certificates that represent them, and urge congress to withdraw the one and stop the coinage of the other. I do not propose to do either unless better reasons are given why it should be done than any I have yet seen or heard. I would, however, amend the law so that no certificate should be of a higher denomination than $100, and not more than 25 per cent of the amount outstanding at any time should be of denominations higher than $50. The legal tender notes, too, are attacked. It seems as though every form of currency which costs nothing and enriches nobody is condemned.

It is assumed that the government has no right to use its own credit or to furnish any part of the currency the people need. Legal tender notes are denounced as a forced loan, as rag babies, shinplasters, indeed every opprobrious epithet has been hurled against them by those who insist that they must be vested with the sole right to issue currency as a loan at a profit to themselves, and to dictate through their organization how much or how little it is most profitable to them to keep in circulation. But the people and their representatives have so far sustained the greenbacks, and while they have always been repudiated to the extent that they could not be legally paid at the custom houses for duties on imports, and that is the law now, over $47,000,000 of them were received for duties last year in New York alone by executive orders in plain violation of law. The majority of the senate refused last year to make them receivable for duties, and yet we permit $47,000,000 of them to be so received. I have a bill now before the finance committee making it legal to receive them for customs dues, as I believe they ought to be; yet I insist that no executive officer ought to be allowed to do anything in violation of law or to be placed in a position in which he feels authorized or compelled to disregard it.

Congress by the act of May 31, 1878 (sess. statutes at large, volume 20, page 87), made an effort to retain what was then left of the legal tender notes, and to preserve them in such shape that they would be currency in the hands of the people. We provided, in substance, that whenever legal-tender notes are received at the treasury from any source they shall not be retired, but shall be reissued and paid out again and kept in circulation, and that new notes of the same denomination of those returned because of much mutilated for use shall be issued in their stead. It is obvious that congress did not intend to allow any increase of the denomination of the legal-tender notes above what existed when that act was passed; yet the table on page twenty of the treasurer's report shows that bills of the denomination of $500 have increased in the last year nearly $10,000,000 while those of smaller denominations have been proportionally decreased.

There can be but one purpose in this attack all along the line on everything except gold and national bank notes, and that is to transfer to the holders of our bonds absolute power over the currency, which means over the business of the country.

Can congress afford to vest absolute power over the contraction and expansion of the circulating medium which regulates all our transactions exclusively in the hands of men who gamble with it for private gain without any sort of public responsibility?

I think not; yet if we retire the greenbacks and the silver certificates, as our officials advise us to do, we will have no currency but national-bank notes left, *which they can expand or contract at pleasure.* Nobody pretends that in the reduction of these notes from $321,000,000 in November, 1882, to $270,000,000 in November, 1885, the public interest or needs were for a moment considered.

I desire to state with great distinctness that I am not making war on bondholders, national banks or bankers. I voted to renew their charters, to repeal all taxes on their capital and deposits, and will cheerfully vote for any and all measures necessary to add to their usefulness, either by increasing their circulation to par with the bonds deposited, or, if it can be done with justice to their competitors in business, reduce or repeal the tax on their circulation. But I would require them to take the same coins, both gold and silver, that all other creditors of the government receive. I shall always oppose the grant or recognition of any superior rights or privileges in them or in the obligations they hold over those of other citizens. I would divorce them from politics, and deprive them of power to control or influence legislation by contracting or expanding or by threatening to interfere with our currency as was done when they obtained President Hayes' veto on a memorable occasion. I would require them to obey the law and receive the coin which we take at the custom house and set apart as a special fund for their security and payment. When we say by law as we have done, that "no national banking association shall be a member of any clearing house in which such (silver) certificates shall not be receivable in the settlement of clearing house balances," I would forfeit the charter of any bank that dared to disobey the law, as I would fine and imprison any officer of theirs who would certify checks when the funds were not actually in the bank at the time.

In short, no set of men should be allowed to exercise privileges prohibited by law, nor have rights given to them in regard to the character and quality of the coin in which their debts shall be paid which are denied to all other equally meritorious creditors; and no set of men should ever have power to regulate or control, as their private interests may be affected, the currency or the business of the people. If that power is yielded or conceded to them, with legal tender notes and silver certificates withdrawn and gold paid to them, and to them alone, for their interest and bonds, congress would be powerless to resist any demands our bondholders and bankers might make. I know their power and appreciate the adroitness with which they can have their claims presented. Even the president in his message has been induced to say that up to the present time only about $50,000,000 of the silver dollars we have coined have found their way into circulation. He modified that statement by showing that a large amount of silver certificates were outstanding.

But the press of the country has taken up the first statement, leaving out all the qualifications, and parade it before the country as conclusive evidence that too much silver has been coined, and that all of it is an incumbrance except about $50,000,000. They utterly ignore the fact which the official report shows that at the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1885, out of a total coinage of $203,000,000, $140,000,000 in round numbers was in active circulation in the form of silver certificates, in addition to the coin in the hands of the people, of which certificates $44,000,000 was paid to the government for customs dues during the last fiscal year at the port of New York alone—more than was paid in gold and gold certificates combined. Why is not the coin represented by these certificates as much in active circulation as if it was passed from hand to hand as often as the certificates are? I ask, is it fair to complain of the silver held in the treasury as being expensive and useless, under such circumstances, and yet not utter one word of complaint in regard to over $137,000,000 of gold coin locked up, at the same time and in the same way, represented by the same sort of certificates, most of them in a far less useful form? If our officials would unlock the treasury vaults and pay our interest-bearing debt with the money they are complaining of being overwhelmed with they would be doing their duty more satisfactorily than by the course they are now pursuing.

ADMINISTRATIVE EFFORTS.

The president says:

"A special effort has been made by the secretary of the treasury to increase the amount of our silver coin in circulation."

Let him make one more effort and pay out the $60,000,000 or $70,000,000 he received for customs dues and which he has no use for, in payment of interest and in the redemption of bonds now redeemable, and the ordinary expenses of the government will keep the vaults reasonably clear of all not represented by certificates or bills, which the people have a right by law to demand on making a deposit of coin. No public creditor other than the bondholder has ever complained when payment is made to him in silver or silver certificates. All other creditors are entitled to the same consideration as the holders of our bonds. We as a taxpaying people are not interested in keeping our bonds 24 per cent. above par when we must soon buy them with our surplus revenue.

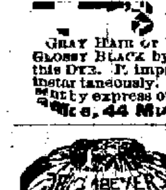
It must not be forgotten that all the gold coin deposited for silver certificates became at once the property of the United States; it was not held in the treasury for their redemption. An equal amount of silver coin took its place for that purpose at once. Men who owned gold all over the south and west, in Louisville, Indianapolis, Nashville, and other places, as well as those others named in the report, sent their coin at their own expense to the assistant treasurer in New York in order to have silver certificates delivered to them for use as currency at home. Yet during all this time the bullion value of gold in London was at least 15 per cent. more than silver, and the country was being periodically alarmed and congress advised by our officials that gold was leaving the country, that silver was a degraded standard of value, and that its coinage must be stopped or its weight increased, or ruin would speedily be upon us because of its depreciation in the London market.

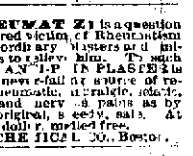
The facts I have stated overthrow all the speculations of the theorists. Our business men gladly exchanged their gold coin for silver certificates, and did not ask better security for the paper they took than the silver dollar deposited in the treasury. So far from hoarding gold because of its greater bullion value in a foreign market they sent it to a distant depository to get the paper we are advised is dishonest money because it is depreciated 15 to 20 per cent. below gold in London. I have thus imperfectly outlined the reasons why I cannot sustain at this time a policy which seeks to withdraw our legal tender notes, the silver certificates, or stop the silver coinage, and I see no propriety in increasing the weight of our silver coin beyond the standard value fixed by law July, 1870, under and by which all our outstanding bonded indebtedness is regulated. I am convinced that we can no longer look with safety to the national banks to furnish the country with a stable currency.

I insist that every creditor of the government is by law entitled to be paid in the same coin, and that our treasury officials should be required to pay silver as well as gold when received for customs dues to our bondholders, as they do to all others who have legal demands upon the treasury; that done there will be no need, at least for years to come, to strike down silver in any form. The country is now rallying from a long period of depression. All railroad securities recently fell 50 per cent. on the average in eighteen months. Wheat, cotton, cattle, hogs, all farm products, are even now so depressed that they leave no profit to the producer, even after he pays the lowest wages for which he can obtain labor in their production. Foreign nations are closing their ports against our leading exports and throwing all obstacles possible in the way of our commerce.

Our carrying trade is gone and is in the hands of our foreign competitors. We need to use all our resources of both gold and silver and their paper representatives to enable us to regain our lost prestige and to develop our resources in the most economical way. Contraction or destruction of any part of our means is, in my judgment, fatal to our laboring and especially to our debtor classes. So believing, I am opposed to it.

Mr. President, I will only add that I have no interest in the silver question other than my conviction in regard to the best interest of the country. I never owned a dollar's worth of stock, directly or indirectly in any silver or other mine. The people I represent here are not specially interested in it. We are in the central portion of this great continent and our prosperity depends on the prosperity of every section. If hereafter I ascertain that I am wrong and that the public good requires me to change my views, I hope I will have the courage to do so and state the reasons therefor as frankly as I have given the reasons for my present convictions.





VOL. 5—NO. 5.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

Mr. Hatton's Review of Henry Irving's Play of "Faust."

An Interesting Event in the Dramatic World — London—Noticeable Features of Mr. Will's Translation.

Correspondence of The Sunday Oregonian.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—On the 19th of this month (December (I am writing on the 9th) "Fa will be produced at the Lyceum. It has my especial privilege to read a proof of "book of play," and to watch the progress of work at the theater. As a piece of stagecra is possible that the setting and decoration Goethe's tragedy may eclipse anything Henry Irving has yet done; while his imper nation of *Mephistophles* will probably rank his *Louis* and *Iago*. The book is by W. H. W the author of Charles I. It is a very direct t lation of the original. In Germany they both the first and second parts of "Fa This would be impossible in England, both regards the time necessary for acting it and its dealing with divine persons and things w would not be permitted here. Mr. Wills German scholar, and he has worked hand hand with Irving in an earnest effort to in pret the spirit of the master. Mr. Wills adapted his work to the requirements of actor-manager, whose leading idea has bee tell the story on the stage with as much dra tic effect as is possible without a too slavish lowing of the grotesque features of the origi and at the same time without ignoring th The English adapter, with a wise trust in famous English manager, has pruned his b down to the limits of the necessities of the t ter, and the result cannot fail to be satisfact Scholars will be interested in the transla and especially those of America, seeing Bayard Taylor's "Faust" is still reckoned best of the many English translations of poem. You may form an idea of Mr. W poetic work by the opening lines. The cu goes up on *Faust's* study, and this is his o ing speech:

Here sit I, on this dawning Easter morn,
A man without a fear, without a hope,
A man who can neither believe nor tremble!
I have grown white, delving in books for kn
edge,
Theology, philosophy and science;
All on my tongue in endless flow of words,
A cobweb, vast, of juggle, lies, and mummery,
This magic tome, which I received from Nostra
mus.
Since first I lit the lamp to search thy magic lo
What has the practice of thy black art taught m
Nothing but this—I am a charlatan.
Must I live on from nothingness to nothingness
From yesterday to struggle to forget,
Until to-morrow, which I'll meet with loathing
Whilst night and morn, with silent hor
stands.
Before mine eyes, a gentle, full release.
Thou silent moon, that watcheth patiently
My misery, would that to-night
Were the last time thy beams did shine on me—
On me—here buried in this charnel house!—
Why doth my dazzled gaze fix on yon flask,
As if a magnet drew it? Sudden peace
Unspeakable shines round me, like the moonli
To a benighted wanderer in a wood.
Thou precious vial! Hail! * * *
With reverent hand
I take thee down, thou fatal, sleepy friend,
Essence of subtlest juices, sweet and deadly!
Here is a brew will mantle in the void
Of the following heart and brain. It is my cho
And as a solemn greeting to the morn,
With all my soul, I quaff.

The chief characteristic of the new trans tion is simplicity. There is no straining a eloquence, no effort at an inspiration beyo the original. It may be that Mr. Wills in t respect foregoes opportunities of poetic fa which now and then make his lines tame comparison with Goethe's burning words. T new book is certainly unequal as a poem.

Now and then the language sinks to conv tionality. It is occasionally mere prose d logue. But in acting I suspect this may haps be an advantage. The situations strong, and it is well that they should not overlaid with long speeches.

THE DOG.

As in the original "Faust," so in the Lyce version, the discontented philosopher's hand checked at the moment of intended suicide the sounds of bells and the voices of wo singing the Easter hymn. *Faust* pauses reflects:

These far clear strains they seem to win my h
From its intent.
These hollow-sounding bells proclaim
The sacred hour of Easter festival!
In white young days, when prayer was joyful
Every sweet sabbath peal upon mine ear
Seemed to my soul a kiss of heavenly love;
And as the chimes came to me o'er the hills,
Mine eyes have filled with tears of mystic long
Peal on! Peal on, ye sweet and holy sounds,
Ye heavenly tones so sweet and ravishing!
What's that? a stir of life without—yet not
The footstep of a visitor.

He rises, unlocks the door, peers into darkness, sees a hound that has previously lowed him:

What art thou?
Why, 'tis the hound which followed me last ni
Poor beast—how lean and desolate you look,
Gamboling round my melancholy steps
Upon the mountain path, you gladden me;
Take in return my hospitality.
There is my cushion for thee—lie thou there.
Since those sweet Easter strains, there seems
A gentle, peaceful look of home around,
And my lamp burns with quiet, friendly ray.
Still, still contentment dwells not in this breas
Strange, withering thoughts are there—
Here left in my age, bare, blank, aghast,
A fear unto myself.
Ah! That this leaden death would drop from
limbs,
This ache pass from my heart.
How dimly burns the lamp—the moon is hid—
And, what grows there—a shadow or a specter
The hound transformed to phantom or to dem
And I remember, when it met me first
It was the fatal desperate moment when
There burst from me a passionate appeal
To evil powers, if they should hear, to aid me.
Monster! I will unmask thee!

This is one of the several new acting incide of the Lyceum version. You do not see hound, but the words of *Faust* and the ac of the scene make you literally feel its prese The hound slinks behind the stove, and prese where it had lain down there arises a va from which eventually steps forth *Mephisto eles*, and the following scenes follow the b closely, leading up to the compact betw *Faust* and the devil; the scene eventually ch ing, in a very striking way, from *Faust's* st to the open street of Nuremburg.

THE ACTING.

Mr. Irving's *Mephistopheles* is a very pic esque, weird, and grim performance. It humorous, mocking, peeping devil, the f that Goethe might have imagined. Mr. Con is the *Faust*, and the young actor, who for present, takes Mr. Terriss's place at the Lyce promises to make a distinct mark in this p Mr. George Alexander is *Valentine*, a rol will fill with tenderness and force. Mrs. ling, who was so successful as the *Nurse* "Romeo and Juliet," plays *Martha* and Ellen Terry *Margaret*. I am writing this le ten days before the play is produced, but, said before, with Wills' book before me, and some knowledge of the preparations which Irving has made, and a glance or two at the hearsals. Therefore, when I refer to Miss ry's *Margaret*, you will understand that I more from her past than her present work have heard her read passages of her part, I think I may prepare you for a mad scen "Faust" which will equal, if it does not surp her mad scene in "Hamlet." The tragedy with the dungeon scene of the original story, of the most pathetic and not the least dram of the tragedy. In this supreme moment of story Miss Terry will touch all hearts as she in "Hamlet." Mr. Oliver Wendell Holmes his box in the Boston theatre during *Ophel* mad scene. The illustrious poet or *Ildara* was in tears, and too much overcome to wit the *denouement*. Miss Terry has been very But she has greatly recruited her strength rest at Brighton, while Mr. Irving has filled theater this week with "Louis XI." In od's opera, and in Boyle Bernard's Drury, and other acting versions of the Goethe leg *Faust* first sees *Margaret* in a vision, sittin her spinning wheel; but in the poem